

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

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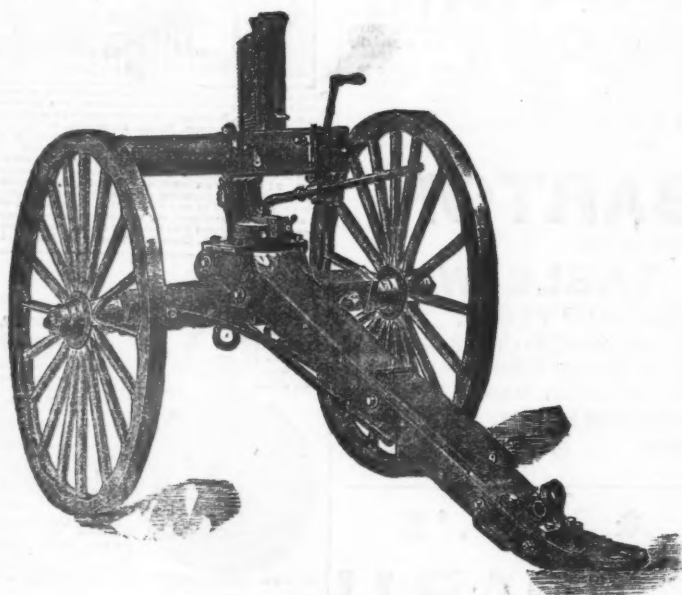
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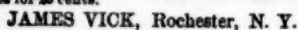
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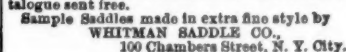
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. E. D. Dimmick, 9th U. S. Cavalry, whose father died last October in Jersey City, has again sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary D. Dimmick, which occurred December 21st, at Covington, Ky., after a brief illness.

A STATED meeting of the Loyal Legion, Maine Commandery, is announced to be held at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Wednesday evening, January 3d.

COL. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., on leave from Fort D. A. Russell, is visiting temporarily at 3705 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia.

MAJOR F. W. Hess, U. S. A., has assumed command of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and relishes the change from Tampa.

ADJ. GEN. Williams, U. S. A., of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's staff, has issued a Roster of troops serving in the Division of the Missouri, for January, 1883, which is new in form and admirable in details.

PAYMASTER Henry Clayton, U. S. A., recently in New York on temporary duty, has established his office at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and received a hearty welcome from old friends at that post.

LIEUT. B. F. Ames, 8th U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Yuma, Cal., will visit friends in the East until next summer.

LIEUT. Jas. A. Hutton, 8th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty.

At the 77th annual dinner of the New England Society of New York at Delmonico's, December 23d, there was a notable gathering. Commodore Upshur, U. S. N., responded for the Army and Navy, and in the course of his remarks said that if he made a speech commensurate with the size of the Army and Navy it would be of limited length, but if he extended his speech to take in all the heroic deeds and brilliant achievements of our sailors and soldiers the night would be far spent before he concluded. He did desire, however, to invoke the sympathy of the diners with the desire of the Secretary of the Navy to relieve the Treasury Department of certain branches which were a burden to it, and were closely allied to the Navy. He believed, also, that the whole Indian question should belong to our intelligent and conservative Army. Gen. Grant responded to "the United States of America."

PAYMASTER G. R. Smith, U. S. A., has got his office to rights at New Orleans, and the Army officers stationed there find it a great convenience.

LIEUT. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe early in the week from a Christmas leave.

LIEUT. W. S. Alexander, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., December 29th, from leave.

ASST. SURG. C. N. B. Macauley, U. S. A., spent Christmas with friends, and will rejoin at Fort Columbus, December 31st.

ASST. SURG. J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., is visiting old friends at Key West, Fla.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, in a recent letter from Puget Sound, says: "To promise as to the way elk abound in that region, Mr. Joseph McNaught says that Capt. S. Jocelyn, 21st U. S. Infantry, was making his way from Port Townsend with a small party of soldiers to explore the Olympic range, between the sound and the ocean, to find a lovely valley which the whites have never seen. Capt. Jocelyn did not overcome the obstacles and search the Olympic range, but in climbing a ridge he looked up and saw at least 50 elk looking at him from above, with lifted heads and wide-open eyes. They soon stampeded, but he shot one. On another occasion, Col. Chambers, U. S. A., in command at Fort Townsend, while on a prospecting expedition in the Olympic Mountains, saw 1,500 elk in one drove."

LIEUT. John Bannister, U. S. Army, retired, is on a visit from Michigan to San Francisco.

THE "Te Deum," composed by Mrs. Hancock, wife of Major General Hancock, of which report speaks so highly, was sung at Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, on Christmas Day. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. General Hancock and many of the other officers and their families occupied the body of the building, while the enlisted men of the post completely filled the rear. The entire music of the service was arranged by Mrs. Hancock, who presided at the organ. Miss Kate Baylor, Miss May Jones, Mr. James Janeway and Mr. Otto Becker, of the island, sang the quartette music. Mrs. Hancock's "Te Deum," which is intended for a chorus and quartette choir, was given with fine effect. The principal solo are for the contralto and the bass. The music is rich in harmonies, with some decidedly impressive passages. The "Te Deum" is likely to be popular, and Mr. Theodore Thomas is, it is said, to introduce it at one of his afternoon concerts in January.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, of Dec. 20, says: "Last night Capt. W. Clifford, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bridger, Montana, at present the guest of Mr. Nelson, of Nelson's Business College, inquired at the Central Police Station if the officer knew anything concerning his eight year old son,

Carl. It appears that the little fellow has been accustomed to taking small sums from his mother's pocketbook, but yesterday, soon after supper, while his parents were out on a visit, he took \$40 and went out ostensibly to go to Robinson's. However, the lad did not put in an appearance at the theatre, and up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of him. It is feared that with so much money in his possession he may perhaps have come to harm. His mother is almost frantic with grief."

A CHICAGO despatch to the Pioneer Press, in regard to the late Colonel G. W. Schofield, U. S. A., whose death, etc., we announced last week, says: "Your correspondent called upon Mrs. E. E. Wise, a sister of Col. Schofield, to-day, with a view of obtaining particulars of his death. The only information she had was a despatch from Gen. Schofield at San Francisco, saying that 'Wheeler died at Fort Apache this morning. Charley will go there to take charge of his body and effects.' The statement that Col. Schofield killed himself is doubted by his family here, as they were unable to assign any cause for such an act, and believed Gen. Schofield's despatch would have stated it if true. Mr. Wise stated that the colonel was thrown from his horse a few years ago, which gave him a lame knee. Two years ago he took what is known as the heroic treatment, enduring the operation without flinching. His relations with the family had been of the most pleasant description. He was a man of buoyant spirits, and they could imagine no cause for his wishing to leave the world by his own hand. Mr. Wise stated that the colonel had, he thought, been ill for a month or two, and that it was barely possible that he had killed himself in a fit of temporary aberration of mind. The last few years he had spent his leisure hours in experimenting with and patenting a new revolver. Rev. James Schofield, the father, heart-broken with the loss and the blows which preceded it. Mrs. Wise is very deeply afflicted, the deceased being her favorite brother and very much attached to her."

LIEUT. Colonel Alexander Piper, 3d U. S. Artillery, has arrived at St. Augustine, and taken command of the Military post there and of his regiment.

CAPT. J. R. Kelly, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to New Orleans from a trip to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

FORT MONROE is sorry to lose Captain W. F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery, who goes shortly to Fort Hamilton to take command of the Light Battery. Captain Randolph has been stationed there for some years, and has many ties there which he regrets to sever.

WE sympathize with Commodore J. D. Graham, U. S. N., in the severe bereavement he has sustained in the sudden death, from diphtheria, December 21, of his son, William, a bright boy of 14, a student at Notre Dame University, Indiana.

COMMANDER Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, in the early part of the week.

MAJOR General Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., after several stops on the road, arrived in New York from San Francisco, early in the week, and registered at the Grand Hotel. It is needless to say that the veteran general received a hearty welcome from his old friends in New York.

QUARTERMASTER General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., registered at the Gilsey House day before Christmas. Washington and its manifold attractions have not, so far, ousted New York from the general's affections, as his frequent visits testify.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week from a short leave.

COL. G. L. Andrews and Lieut. George Andrews, U. S. A., registered in Philadelphia this week.

MAJOR G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., has exchanged the dreariness of Tampa, Fla., for the pleasant post of St. Augustine, which at this season of the year, especially, is lively and agreeable.

CAPT. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Artillery, arrived a few days ago at San Antonio, and reported to Gen. Augur with Light Battery F, 3d U. S. Artillery.

THE Cincinnati Society of Ex-Army and Navy officers assembled, Dec. 19, at the Burnet House, and listened to a long and warm defence of Fitz John Porter, by one of his staff officers, Capt. Geo. Monteith. Prominent ex-volunteer officers were present in force.

SPEAKING of the retirement of Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, U. S. A., the Springfield Republican says: "His friends in Springfield, by the way, and he made many while he was in command of the armory, are confident that there was no personal quarrel between himself and Gen. Benét, and, personal or military, that it did not date from the appointment of the latter to the position of chief of ordnance. The two men were on perfectly friendly terms after as well as before that appointment. Moreover, Col. Laidley was not the only senior officer who was skipped when Gen. Benét became chief of the bureau."

COL. F. W. Benteen, U. S. A., registered at Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, early in the week, and has been visiting old friends in Washington.

GEN. M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., has rejoined at Chicago from a trip to Fort Leavenworth.

THE Sioux Chief Red Cloud arrived in Washington December 22 and has been before the Interior Department and presented a statement of the disadvantages and wrongs

under which he alleges his people have suffered at the Pine Ridge Agency under the administration of Agent McGillicuddy. He has been the centre of much observation.

A DESPATCH of December 22 from Matamoras states that forty soldiers of Mexican infantry at Tampico mutinied, and after a desperate fight with the guard escaped. Capt. Burgess was killed and a lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded. Troops pursued the deserters, and about one-half of the men were captured and will be shot.

LIEUT. W. P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Schuyler December 29 from a Christmas leave.

LIEUT. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week from a leave spent with friends at Stamford, Conn.

DOCTOR J. C. Martin, U. S. A., has been added to the medical staff of Fort Kough, Montana.

QUARTERMASTER F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., has taken temporary charge of Quartermaster Wheeler's office at St. Paul during the latter's absence on the board for purchase of cavalry horses.

COL. Albert P. Morrow, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Sherman, has been the recipient of numerous congratulations on his promotion to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 6th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUT. Hamilton Rowan, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting his father Vice-Admiral Rowan at Washington.

LIEUT. Theodore Mosher, 22d U. S. Infantry, now visiting East, is expected to rejoin his company in New Mexico towards the end of January.

CAPT. Richard W. Tyler, U. S. A., was admitted last week to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

LIEUT. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Artillery, Professor at the University, Sewanee, Tenn., is spending the holidays with friends in Washington.

MAJOR A. C. Wildrick, 5th U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and occupies the quarters vacated by Gen. Jackson.

GEN. John Pulford, U. S. A., a gallant soldier of the war and retired on account of wounds in 1870, was married at Detroit December 21 to Miss Emma J. Cady. They go to Europe for a few months.

WE learn with regret that Lieut. Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the Cascade locks, in Oregon, was recently struck on the ankle by a large rock from a blast, and had the bones badly crushed, perhaps necessitating amputation.

GEN. N. B. Sweitzer, U. S. A., lieutenant colonel of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, has established regimental headquarters at San Antonio to the infinite pleasure of all concerned.

CAPT. Henry R. Jones, U. S. A. (retired), has been re-elected Judge of the Probate Court, District of New Hartford, Conn., for a two years' term ending January 2, 1885.

ASST. SURGEON H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., of Fort Shaw, M. T., projects a visit East to remain until April next.

COL. James J. Dana, Maj. F. L. Guenther, and Capt. C. A. Woodruff, of Newport Barracks, Ky., have been examining into the merits of a camp stove submitted by Capt. Walter Clifford, 7th U. S. Infantry, which is praised for its simplicity and utility.

THE 9th U. S. Cavalry is much pleased at having received by promotion so gallant an officer as Major F. W. Benteen.

GEN. THOS. H. NEILL, U. S. A., is still residing at Buffalo and we understand is in better health.

GEN. J. M. BRANNAN, U. S. A., at last accounts was residing at Augusta, Ga.

IT is not likely that the promotion of Col. Robert Murray, U. S. A., to assistant surgeon general will remove him from his present assignment as medical director on the staff of Gen. Hancock.

CAPT. W. E. FITZHUGH and Comdr. Byron Wilson, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, Dec. 23.

CAPT. Chas. W. Miner, 22d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Miner arrived in New York from Europe on the City of Brussels early in the week. Since the captain left, his regiment has changed from Texas to New Mexico.

GEN. T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., is still on the Pacific coast and will remain there until early spring.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, is spending a portion of his leave with friends in Washington.

MAJOR W. McK. DUNN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn lately returned from Europe, by the serious illness of Mrs. Dunn's father, are at Augusta, Me.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from court martial service at Washington.

CHIEF ENGR. G. W. MELVILLE, U. S. N., has taken quarters in Washington for the winter.

CHIEF ENGR. H. L. SNYDER, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Carlisle and Pottsville, Pa.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS has sent his check for \$100 to the Confederate Army of Tennessee as a contribution to the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston.

LIEUT. R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., has rejoined at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., from a trip to Hampton with Indian pupils.



ENSIGN J. H. Oliver, U. S. N., recently from Japan, is visiting friends in Georgia.

LIEUT. J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., has relinquished his lecturing tour until after the holidays, which he is spending at home, Georgetown, D. C.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA Bird Gardner, U. S. A., spent most of the week in Bath, Me., on public matters connected with the shooting affair at Fort Popple, in which Ordnance Sergeant Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., is involved. At a cabinet meeting held December 26 the case of Ordnance Sergeant Kelly was considered as to whether the United States should yield jurisdiction in this case to the State courts, and thereby establish a precedent with regard to crimes committed on Government reservations. Subsequently the Attorney-General instructed the U. S. Attorney for the District of Maine to co-operate with Major Gardner in asserting before the State court the jurisdiction of the U. S. in the case of Sergt. Kelly.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Dec. 21 says: "Capt. F. M. McDougall, 7th Cavalry, is in St. Paul, en route from Baltimore, where he has been engaged in the recruiting service, to the station of his company at Fort Yates. Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., Ordnance Department, registered at department headquarters yesterday. He has just returned from New York, where he successfully passed his examination for promotion to a captaincy, and will at once resume his duties at Fort A. Lincoln."

A WASHINGTON despatch advertising to the parties sent out to observe the transit of Venus says: "Lieut. Norris, who was with Professor Eastman's party at Cedar Keys, Fla., has returned and reports a successful observation. Information from Santiago de Chili is that Mr. Boss was successful in his observations, as was also the German party there. Lieut. Verry, who was at Santa Cruz, Patagonia, had favorable weather and made successful observations. Professor Newcomb, who was located near the Cape of Good Hope, had successful observations of the first and second contacts, the only two that could be seen from that latitude. Mr. Smith was also equally successful in New Zealand, where only the third and fourth contacts were visible because of geographical position. Mr. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, who was stationed at Fort Selden, N. M., was also favored with clear weather."

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has appointed the following local executive committee for the fifteenth annual reunion to be held in Cincinnati next September: Gen. Henry M. Cist, chairman; Capt. Robert Hunter, secretary; Col. P. P. Lane, Maj. A. O. Russell, Maj. Frank J. Jones, and Capt. J. B. Forsaker.

GEN. R. S. Granger, U. S. A. (retired) registered at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, December 28.

LIEUT. C. R. Ward, 10th U. S. Cavalry, after a tour at Fort Stockton, will rejoin his troops at Fort Davis, Texas, in a few days, being at present on a short leave.

LIEUT. W. B. Carpenter, 9th U. S. Infantry, at present instructor in rifle practice at Fort Omaha, Neb., will join his company at Fort Niobrara early in January.

INSPECTOR General Oliver, of New York, in a recent report to the Governor pays a high compliment to his Assistant, General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., saying, "his services cannot be over estimated, and his unwearied efforts to inculcate the true soldierly ideal and raise the standard of duty and instruction in the State cannot be too highly appreciated."

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Union, N. M., gives high praise to Colonel H. M. Black, U. S. A., and family for their endeavors to promote the comfort and sociability of the garrison.

MAJOR E. B. Beaumont, 4th U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., is acting as instructor of musketry at that post, and devotes much attention to the duty.

ASST. Surgeon H. S. Turritt, U. S. A., under the exigencies of the service has to betake himself from Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming.

LIEUT. George B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, quartermaster at Fort Niobrara, has been on a visit to Norfolk, Nebraska, in connection with the purchase of bran for Cavalry horses.

PROF. Asaph Hall, U. S. N., and party, who made observations of the transit of Venus at San Antonio, have returned to Washington. Professor Hall speaks warmly of the many courtesies shown and facilities extended at San Antonio by General Angur, Capt. Livermore, Clous, and Campbell, of the Army.

SURGEON Thomas N. Penrose, U. S. N., registered at the Maitby Hotel, Baltimore, in the early part of the week.

LIEUT. Guy Howard, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Howard, is visiting friends at Philadelphia, Pa.

MAJOR J. J. Upham, 5th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, is spending the holidays at Milwaukee, Wis.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., attended the banquet Dec. 21, at Oreston, Iowa, in celebration of "Forefathers' Day," and made an excellent and patriotic speech, suitable to the occasion. He rejoined at Omaha Dec. 22.

LIEUT. W. E. Wilder, 4th U. S. Cav., of Fort Bayard, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, on his way East on leave.

LIEUT. Charles Treat, 5th U. S. Artillery, on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, has rejoined his battery at Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. B. K. Roberts, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton this week, from a pleasant official trip to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. James A. Leyden, 4th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Omaha, has been visiting Lieut. G. O. Webster, same

regiment, at Meadville, Pa., who is on duty at Allegheny College.

THE *San Francisco Report* of December 16, says: "Mrs. Balch and family sailed for Panama on the *San Jose* yesterday, to join the Admiral. Upon the Admiral's retirement, on January 3, they will proceed East. Commander Pierson, of the *Wachusett*, has gone East on leave of absence. He left on Thursday."

THE *San Francisco Report* of December 16 says: "Surg. J. C. McKee, U. S. A., will soon return to duty at this post. His return is welcomed by many friends. Colonel Charles Sutherland visited Benicia barracks during the week. Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, has returned to Astoria. During the absence of General Kautz in Europe, Lieut. Colonel Montgomery Bryant will command the 8th Infantry, and take station at Angel Island."

THE *Cincinnati Gazette* says: Gen. Hazen has blown a very chilling blast on Wiggins, the Canadian astronomer, in advance of the predicted great storm. Gen. Hazen claims that Wiggins is a very preposterous individual, and about as much entitled to credit as the astrologers of the Middle Ages. In closing, the General says: "Too severe a rebuke cannot be inflicted upon those who attempt to deceive or needlessly alarm people by publishing such statements as that of Mr. Wiggins. Their words are totally untrustworthy, and people should be so informed by those who are familiar with the subjects upon which these prophets presume to speak. Such statements fill lunatic asylums, and those who make them are enemies of society. Their publication is a pestilence, and it is the duty of all persons who know and prize the truth to denounce them and enlighten those who might believe them."

THE *Tombstone Epitaph* says: "Lieut. B. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry, one of the most popular of the Fort Huachuca officers, and Mrs. Wever, are in town and will return in a day or two."

THE *Dayton Journal*, referring to the recent death of Rear Admiral Jas. F. Schenck, U. S. N., announced last week, says: "His long life of faithful devotion to his country and the active service in which much of that life was spent, incites admiration for his qualities as a commander and for the heroism which marked his career. His fine social qualities made him a welcome guest and companion, and he will be missed by many who have enjoyed friendly associations with him. The honors of a grateful country, which he served with such fidelity, encircle his memory, and he will long be remembered as one in the proud array of American patriots whose life and achievements give character and eminence to the history of the Great Republic." Speaking of his family, it says: "Admiral Schenck was married in 1829 to Dorothy A. Smith, Woodhull, L. I. He came to Dayton in 1836, where he has lived ever since. He has had four children, one the wife of Col. James C. Crane, who was murdered 1869, while acting as Military Mayor of Jackson, Miss., under the provisional government. His son Caspar is still Paymaster in the Navy. Woodhull S. Schenck was Chief of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, at Shanghai, for a number of years, and died in San Francisco on his way home. The Admiral's daughter Jennie married Mr. A. Barr Irwin in 1863, and now resides with her husband and family at Kuttawa, Ky."

LIEUT. S. R. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., this week on leave, to rejoin the last week in January.

SURG. J. H. Bill, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Omaha, Neb.

MAJOR E. W. Smith, 22d U. S. Infantry, an old St. Paul acquaintance, has taken command of Fort Lewis, Col., and got comfortably settled there.

SURG. Glover Perin, U. S. A., Gen. Terry's medical director, has been suddenly called East by a despatch announcing that his son, who is a student at Harvard College, is seriously ill with congestion of the brain.

LIEUT. F. P. Gilmore, U. S. N., arrived in San Francisco from China, on the *Belgic*, Dec. 17.

PAY DIRECTOR Edward C. Doran, U. S. N., was duly placed on the retired list on Christmas Day.

LIEUT. W. M. Savage, British Navy, and Mrs. Savage arrived in New York this week on the *England* and registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

LIEUT. C. B. Vogdes, 1st U. S. Infantry, is spending the holidays with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Vogdes, at 92 First place, Brooklyn.

LIEUT. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., visited friends in New York this week.

AMONG the impending matrimonial events is the engagement of Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Susie D. Price, of St. Louis, Mo.

LIEUT. James R. Richards, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Stanton, N. M., is visiting friends at Riverton, Warren County, Va.

LIEUTS. Wm. Lassiter and F. B. McDonald, U. S. A., of Fort Concho, paid a visit this week to Fort McKavett, Tex., on court martial service.

In a general order, which we publish elsewhere, Major A. W. Evans, commanding 3d U. S. Cav., announces the recent death of Lieutenant Allen R. Jordan, of the regiment, and pays a high tribute to his official and personal worth.

ASST. Surgeon T. C. J. Maddox, U. S. A., has finally, after tours of duty at various places in Texas, settled down at Fort Clark.

CAPT. C. W. Williams, U. S. A., quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas, visits the North for a few weeks.

JAMES A. Massey, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Spottsylvania, Va., Dec. 26, in his 90th year.

DETROIT papers announce that the marriage of Assistant

Engineer Frank W. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, to Miss Hattie Owen, will take place in that city Jan. 3, 1883.

PAYMASTER W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., arrived in New York city this week from Arizona, looking hale and hearty, and will have his office at the Army Building.

ASST. Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. A., registered in New York the latter part of this week, preparatory to going on duty at a station in the Department of the East.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Miss Alice Stanwood Blaine, daughter of ex-Secretary Blaine to Major J. J. Coppinger, 10th U. S. Infantry, Inspector General on the staff of General Pope, and that the marriage is likely to take place in February next.

At a meeting of George Washington Post 103, G. A. R., December 27, at Hotel Brunswick, New York, Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. Navy, was elected surgeon of the Post.

GEN. C. B. Comstock, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Dec. 27.

ASST. Surgeon Victor Biart, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth.

ASST. Surgeon Walter Reed, U. S. A., under recent orders, has changed his post of duty from Omaha City to Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., for some time past on duty at Omaha, will soon rejoin his troop at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

LIEUT. D. D. Johnson, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, Dec. 30, from a short leave.

THE report of the Inspector General of the State of New York for 1882, invites special attention to the valuable assistance rendered his department during the year by Lieut. Colonel H. R. Mizner, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

MAJOR Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cav., now in the East, will not return to Dakota until about May next.

PAYMASTER P. P. G. Hall, U. S. A., has arrived safely at Arizona, and entered upon duty at Whipple Barracks, as chief paymaster on the staff of Gen. Crook.

THE station of Major R. H. Offley, 10th U. S. Infantry, has been changed by recent order of Gen. Angur from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the A. G. office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Dec. 28, 1882: Maj. James Gilliss, Q. M. D., H street, on leave from Fort Monroe; 1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, 5th Cav., 1019 Vermont avenue, on leave from Dept. Platte; 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, 16th Inf., 2015 G street, N. W., on leave; 1st Lieut. John J. Kane, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf., 2011 N street, N. W., on leave; Lieut. Col. Rucker, Pay Dept., 2005 I street, N. W., on leave; Col. James Oakes, retired, Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art., 1901 I street, N. W., on leave from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., 1201 R. L. avenue, on leave; Major John P. Hawkins, Sub. Dept., 1912 I street, on leave; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Geo. H. Sands, 6th Cav., 816 15th street, N. W., on leave.

MAJOR W. P. Gould, paymaster U. S. A., has located at the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., for the winter.

COL. Wm. A. Rucker, of the Pay Department, spent the Christmas week with his old friends in Washington. He called on Paymaster General Rochester on Wednesday, and was cordially received. He leaves again for his post the latter part of the week.

THE clerks in the War and Navy Departments are the only employees in the Government departments at Washington who were allowed the customary half holiday during the holiday week.

AGREEABLE to a time-honored custom Vice Admiral Rowan gave a Christmas dinner to a few friends at the Ebbitt House. There were present Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan, Admiral and Mrs. Stembel, and Commodore Davis. The dinner was a strictly private affair, but the genial hospitality of the Admiral made the occasion one which will long be remembered by those who were privileged to enjoy it.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending December 21, 1882: Army—Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Inf.; Lieut. H. Rowan, wife and daughter, 2d Artillery; Captain Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav. Navy—Cadet Midshipmen, R. L. Russell, F. H. Sargent, C. M. Corpening, B. M. Lombard, E. W. Dairymple, F. L. Chapin, A. B. Sloan, W. H. Ledbetter, F. A. Parker, C. W. Hazeltine, J. Van Kenren, B. Jacobs, R. T. Shipley, R. E. Coontz, J. P. McGuinness, P. Asst. Paymaster L. G. Boggs, Midshipman J. G. Quinby, Cadet Engineers E. Davis, C. E. Woodruff.

LIEUT. W. H. Vinal, 16th Inf., U. S. A., has been confined to his bed for the last three months at Fort Concho, Texas, from rheumatism. He has been granted a sick leave for one month with permission to apply for extension of five, and left his station Dec. 22 for Hot Springs, Arkansas.

MISS Emerald Boyle, who was the leading spirit in organizing the Literary Society of Washington at Mrs. Dahlgren's home, is the daughter of an old naval officer, whose eccentricity was to name his children for whatever port or place he was in at the time of their birth. Hence one of his daughters was named Oceana, being born while he was among the South Sea Islands, and another Pacifica, for the same reason. A son he named Juan Fernandez, because he had been visiting that island just before the child was born. Miss Emerald was born in Spain, and spent her childhood at Madeira.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Dec. 11, 1882.

Announces that the following described tracts of public land in the State of Florida (on the coast) are permanently set apart as military reservations:

1. At St. George's Sound (West Pass.) The whole of Flag Island, a small island southwest of the Pass or entrance.
2. At Tampa Bay: The whole of Mullet Island: all of Egmont Island, except the fifteen acres at the north end reserved for light-house purposes by Executive order dated Aug. 21, 1847.
3. At Charlotte Harbor: The south end of Gasparilla Island, for a length of two miles from its southern extremity. The north end of Cayo Costa or Boca Grande Island, for a length of two miles from its northern extremity.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Dec. 22, 1882.

Directs that hereafter all records of General Court-martial when sent to these headquarters by mail be sent as registered mail matter.

By command of Major-Gen. Pope:  
E. R. PLATT, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 50, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 16, 1882.

Announces the result of target practice in this Department for the month of September, 1882.

G. O. 52, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 20, 1882.

Directs that on and after Jan. 1, 1883, all officers in this Department will prepare and forward promptly, by mail, a copy of each telegram transmitted to these headquarters, stating thereon whether or not the original was sent prepaid.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Crook:  
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR 18, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Dec. 16, 1882.

It has come to the notice of the District Commander, that frequently military convicts arrive at the point of concentration for transfer to the Leavenworth Military Prison, without sufficient clothing for either their comfort or the preservation of health, post commanders will, therefore, in future, see that they are provided with that which is necessary (always with one complete change of underclothing), so that it will not have to be drawn from the post of concentration. When convicts leave a post a list will be made, showing the articles of clothing in the possession of each; this list will be turned over to the commanding officer at the post to which they are ordered; if the clothing is not found to correspond with the same investigation and report to these Headquarters will be made.

By order of Col. Stanley:  
O. M. SMITH, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 22d Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 80, OFFICE OF SIGNAL OFFICER, W. D., Dec. 1, 1882.

The following instructions in reference to the examination of Sergeants of the Signal Corps, candidates for promotion to 2d Lieutenants, are published for the information of all concerned, and will supersede those published in Signal Service Orders No. 25, Series 1881, from this office:

"An Examining Board will meet at this office, at such time as may be necessary, for the purpose of examining such Sergeants of the Signal Corps as may be ordered by the Chief Signal Officer to appear before it. The examination will be made for the purpose of selecting from among the Sergeants the two most worthy of being recommended for promotion to 2d Lieutenants in the Signal Corps of the Army."

The examination of each Sergeant will embrace the following subjects:

- "First. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness.
- "Second. In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions. In his knowledge of the use of logarithms, and ability to apply them to questions of practice. In his knowledge of algebra, to the solution of simple equations, and in his knowledge of plane geometry and the elements of surveying.
- "Third. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America, and in his ability to solve the usual problems on the terrestrial globe. Also, in his knowledge of what is usually denominated popular astronomy.
- "Fourth. In his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country.
- "Fifth. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.
- "Sixth. In his knowledge of 'Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy by Deschanel': Part I. (mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics); Part II. (heat); Part III. (electricity and magnetism); and Part IV. (sound and light)."

Of all the above subjects successful candidates should possess a good knowledge.

"Seventh. Examination into mental and moral qualifications should cover the history of the person examined, and establish for a successful candidate a continuously sound mental condition, excellent moral character, a good character for sobriety and fidelity, as well as an intelligent, energetic, judicious and faithful performance of such duties as may have been devolved upon him in the Army."

The Board will report the order of relative merit, under each particular heading, of all the candidates examined.

By order of Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Hazen:  
LOUIS V. CAZIANO, 1st Lieut., 2d Art., Act. Signal Officer.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., is detailed to inspect certain unserviceable Signal Service property, quartermaster's stores, ordnance stores, and clothing, camp, and garrison equipage at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Bath, Me., on official business (S. O. 237, Dec. 26, D. E.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., is relieved, temporarily, from duty with the board of officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, c. s., Dept. of Dakota, and is assigned to duty in charge of the office of Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 216, Dec. 19, D. E.).

Capt. D. D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., is detailed, temporarily, as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, c. s., Dept. of Dakota. Capt. Wheeler will proceed to Champaign, Ill., and there enter upon the duty to which he is assigned (S. O. 216, Dec. 19, D. E.).

Supt. Stephen S. Cole, recently appointed, will proceed without delay from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Washington,

D. C., and assume charge of the Battle Ground National Cemetery near that city, relieving Supt. Charles Gohe, who will proceed to Yorktown, Va., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place (Q. M. Gen.'s Office, Dec. 23, W. D.).

Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 126, Dec. 26, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. George M. Scally, now at Fort Brooke, Fla., will, upon the abandonment of that post, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty at that post (S. O., Dec. 26, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. C. Martin will be relieved from duty at Fort Pembina, D. T., as soon as his services can be dispensed with, and will then proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 214, Dec. 16, D. E.).

The telegraphic instructions of Dec. 21, Dept. of the South, directing Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., to proceed to Key West, Fla., as soon as he can be spared or safely take Ord. Sergt. McMahon with him, and remain there until relieved, are confirmed (S. O. 124, Dec. 21, D. S.).

Asst. Surg. T. J. C. Maddox, and A. A. Surg. J. S. McLean, having completed the duty assigned them by par. 5, S. O. 130, c. s., Dept. of Texas, will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 133, Dec. 16, D. T.).

Major Joseph H. Bill, Surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty, to relieve Capt. H. S. Turrell, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, D. E.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. H. S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 218, Dec. 21, D. D.).

Leave of absence for one month, from Dec. 19, is granted Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg. (S. O. 217, Dec. 20, D. E.).

The contract with A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Pleasant, Fort Sill, I. T., is, at his own request, annulled, to take effect Dec. 31, 1882 (S. O. 256, Dec. 18, D. M.).

To carry out the instructions contained in G. O. 135, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, Capt. Walter Reed, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Platte, and will report in person to the C. O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 134, Dec. 27, D. E.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins is extended seven days (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.).

Leave of absence for two months, to commence Jan. 1, 1883—with permission to apply for an extension of two months—is granted Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 88, Dec. 28, M. D. A.).

Capt. J. K. Corson is detailed a member of G. C.-M. convened at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 238, Oct. 12, 1882 (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

Heep. Steward Thomas Dawson will proceed to Fort Hale, D. T., for duty (S. O. 216, Dec. 19, D. E.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, is assigned to duty at New Orleans, La., to take effect from Dec. 15 (S. O. 123, Dec. 19, D. S.).

The payments of troops in the Dept. of the Missouri, on the muster of Dec. 31, 1882, will be made as soon as possible after funds are available for the purpose, by the following named paymasters, viz.: Major W. R. Gibson, at Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley and Hays, Kan. Major W. M. Maynadier, at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; the recruiting parties at St. Louis, Mo.; Forts Gibson and Sill, I. T., Elliott, Tex., Supply and Reno, I. T. Major Maynadier will leave his station on his pay tour not later than Jan. 5. Major H. G. Thomas, at Forts Lyon, Garland, and Lewis, Colo.; Pagosa Springs, Colo.; the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo. Major George F. Robinson and Major Wm. F. Tucker will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico, not provided for above (S. O. 255, Dec. 16, D. M.).

The leave of absence granted Major J. W. Wham, Paymaster, is extended ten days (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, D. E.).

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point on public business (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.).

Major Peter P. G. Hall, Paymaster, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Arizona, with station at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 51, Dec. 18, D. A.).

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, at West Point, N. Y. Major I. O. Dewey, at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Fort Mackinac, and Fort Brady, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. Major John P. Willard, at Fort Niagara, Fort Porter, and Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Major Charles I. Wilson, at David's Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Schuyler, and Willet's Point, N. Y. Harbor; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y. Major Wm. Arthur, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va. Major Charles McClure, at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; National Armory, Springfield, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, and Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine (S. O. 238, Dec. 27, D. E.).

Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, A. T., and will proceed to and take station at Tucson, A. T. (S. O. 185, Dec. 13, D. A.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. Charles W. Raymond, President, and Capt. John C. Mallory, Capt. Joseph H. Willard, 2d Lieut. John Biddle, 2d Lieut. Harry F. Hodges, and 2d Lieut. Edward Barr, members, and 2d Lieut. Oscar T. Crosby, Judge-Advocate, of the G. C.-M. at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Jan. 3 (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The authority given, Dec. 21, the Co. O., Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., for the hire of quarters for Ord. Sergt. James McMahon at ten dollars per month until such time as he is able to travel, is confirmed. Sergt. McMahon will then proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., and there take station (S. O. 124, Dec. 21, D. S.).

1st Lieut. Marcus W. Lyon is appointed to act as inspector on certain medical property on hand at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O., Dec. 26, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav., Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the Property Division of this Bureau during the absence of 1st Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art., Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, Property and Disbursing Officer, Signal Service. Bristol, R. I., is announced as a cautionary display station, and will repeat Newport signals (Instructions 162, Signal Office, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., Acting Signal Officer, is announced as an Assistant to the Chief Signal Officer (G. O. 82, Dec. 8, Signal Office, W. D.).

## THE LINE.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

G. O. 7, Hdqrs 3d Cav., Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T., Dec. 17, 1882.—It becomes the painful duty of the Regimental Commander to announce the death of 2d Lieutenant Allen R. Jordan, which sad event occurred on the 13th instant, near the summit of the Mogollon Mountains, in this Territory. Lieutenant Jordan, although one of the youngest officers in the regiment, was not only one of great promise, but had already seen much arduous, important, and distinguished service. Graduating from the Military Academy in June, 1879, his first duty was to take part in the movements against the Ute Indians in the Department of the Platte. He remained continuously with the regiment, commanding a company, acting as Regimental Adjutant, and performing other functions with zeal and fidelity. In the recent campaign against the Apaches, there devolved upon him much onerous and disagreeable duty, which he discharged with commendable alacrity and earnestness. During a hunt in the Mogollon Range, he became separated from his comrades, and, getting lost in the mountains, died of cold and exposure. Lieutenant Jordan's character was extremely kind, gentle, and affectionate. A man of sterling integrity, he won the esteem and regard of all with whom he was associated, and his untimely decease will be felt as a personal bereavement by every officer and soldier with whom he came in contact. As a tribute of respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment for thirty days, and the regimental standard will be draped in mourning for the same period.—By order of Major A. W. Evans: Gzo. F. Chase, 1st Lieut. 3d Cav., Act. Adjt. 2d Lieut. George H. Morgan, now on sick leave of absence at Minneapolis, Minn., will report in person to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Bks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his troop (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.).

On his own application 1st Lieut. George F. Chase is transferred from Troop H to Troop C, vice 1st Lieut. James Allen, transferred from Troop C to Troop H (S. O., Dec. 27, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, R. Q. M., three months (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas will be relieved in his duties as A. A. Q. M. at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, and will then rejoin his troop (G) at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, D. P.).

1st Lieut. George B. Davis, A. A. Q. M., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed, under special instructions from the office of the Chief Q. M. Dept. of Platte, to Norfolk, Neb., on public business (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, D. P.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave Extended.—Major Lewis Merrill, four months (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Cpts. A. B. Kauffman, A. P. Wells, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Ellis, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 22 (S. O. 138, Dec. 16, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 255, Dec. 16, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. C. R. Ward is relieved from temporary duty with Troop G at Fort Stockton, Tex., and will rejoin his troop at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 133, Dec. 16, D. T.).

2d Lieut. J. B. McDonald will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., for G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.).

1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., by S. O. 238, Oct. 12, 1882, W. D. (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John F. Wisner, fifteen days (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, Fort Adams, B. I. (S. O. 238, Dec. 27, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, four days (S. O. 237, Dec. 26, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell, to apply for extension of four months (S. O. 184, Dec. 16, D. A.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

1st Lieut. William L. Carpenter, Inspector of rifle practice, will be relieved of his duties, and join his company (B) at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to take effect Jan. 1, 1883 (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, D. P.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for three months to Musician John G. Escudero, Co. G (S. O. 255, Dec. 16, D. M.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Capt. H. C. Egbert, president; Cpts. Alex. B. MacGowan, James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. Frederick Von Schrader, R. K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. M. F. Waltz, F. J. A. Darr, members, and 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., Dec. 29 (S. O. 239, Dec. 28, D. E.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for three months to Private Gustav A. Antony, band, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 257, Dec. 19, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for one month to Principal Musician J. W. Schofield, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 258, Dec. 20, D. M.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. J. A. Fladen, A. D. C., will relieve 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., of his duties as A. A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., as Instructor of rifle practice, at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 135, Dec. 22, D. P.).



**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**

Lieut. G. H. Kinzie, Adjt., is relieved as acting recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 162, Dec. 20, D. N. M.)

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.**

2d Lieut. William Lassiter will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and report to the C. O. for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas, and to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, Adjt., Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 138, Dec. 16, D. T.)

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Capt. W. J. Lyster, president; Capt. Richard Vance, 1st Lieut. J. A. Payne, A. McC. Guard, T. H. Eckerson, 2d Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, members, and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 22 (S. O. 138, Dec. 16, D. T.)

The station of the Major, 19th Inf., is changed from Fort Brown to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.)

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**

2d Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., is detailed as acting recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, Colo. At the rendezvous named, enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which colored men of good appearance and habits may be enlisted. As the number of recruits required for that regiment is limited, none but the best men will be accepted (S. O. 162, Dec. 20, D. N. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Ludwig Gaudobier, Co. C, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 257, Dec. 19, D. M.)

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

The C. O. of Fort Union, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Alfred Welton, Co. A, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 255, Dec. 16, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Reno, I. T., will grant a furlough for one month to Corp. W. L. Williams, Co. I (S. O. 258, Dec. 20, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Ten days, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 258, Dec. 20, D. M.)

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. John A. Dapray, one month (S. O., Dec. 23, W. D.)

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**

2d Lieut. B. W. Leavell will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 255, Dec. 16, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Charles H. Chinn, recently re-enlisted at his post for Co. E (S. O. 256, Dec. 18, D. M.)

*General Courts-Martial.*—At Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 22. Detail: Seven officers of the 19th Inf., and three of the 8th Cav.

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Jan. 3, 1883. Detail: Seven officers of the Corps of Engineers.

At Madison Bks, N. Y., Dec. 29. Detail: Eight officers of the 12th Inf.

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf., on certain unserviceable public property at Pagosa Springs, Colo. (S. O. 258, Dec. 20, D. M.)

*Boards of Survey.*—At the Q. M. Depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 21. Detail: 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps (S. O. 258, Dec. 20, D. M.)

*Board of Officers.*—The Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, D. D., will proceed from Shawneetown, Ill., to Champaign, Ill. (S. O. 214, Dec. 16, D. D.)

At the San Antonio Depot, Dec. 23. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf. (S. O. 139, Dec. 21, D. T.)

*Board to Report on New "Camp Stove."*—A Board of Officers will assemble at Newport Bks, Ky., Dec. 23, to examine and report upon the merits of a "camp stove" presented by Capt. Walter Clifford of the 7th Inf. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, Depy Q. M. Gen.; Major Francis L. Gnetner and Capt. Orris A. Woodruff, 2d Art. (S. O. 126, Dec. 22, D. S.)

*Military Prisoners.*—The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Frank McAdams, Troop I, 3d Cav., is remitted (S. O. 184, Dec. 16, D. A.)

The portion of the sentence in the case of military convict William Sickler, formerly a private of Co. B, 21st Inf., remaining unexecuted Jan. 21, 1883, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 131, Dec. 18, D. Cal.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private William H. Rickert, Co. K, 7th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 134, Dec. 21, D. P.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Patrick Donahue, Troop E, 6th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 185, Dec. 18, D. A.)

**ARMY NOMINATIONS.**

The following were sent to the Senate Dec. 29, 1882:

Capt. Nicholas Nolan, 10th Cavalry, to be major 3d Cavalry, Dec. 19, vice Mason, deceased.

1st Lieut. John T. Morrison, 10th Cavalry, to be captain, Dec. 19, vice Nolan, promoted.

Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Artillery, nominated for promotion in that regiment, to rank from Sept. 3, 1867, instead of March 4, 1869, vice Follett, cashiered.

**ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.**

A Board will meet at Indianapolis Arsenal, January 10, to investigate certain matters connected therewith. Detail: Colonel C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G.; Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Flagler, and Captain J. W. Rolly, Ordnance Department (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.)

2d Lieut. L. Finley, 10th Cavalry, is transferred from Troop C to Troop A (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.)

The resignation of Captain H. H. Crews, 4th Cavalry, is accepted (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.)

The leave of Lieutenant J. A. Dapray, 23d Infantry, is further extended one month (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.)

The resignations of Cadets Edmund Townsend and Wesley Merritt are accepted, to take effect Dec. 29 (S. O., Dec. 29, W. D.)

**DEPARTMENT NEWS.**

*Department of Dakota.*—The *Pioneer Press* says: In response to the call for volunteers to accompany the Greely relief expedition, Col. Hatch, commanding Fort Custer, reports that forty-two enlisted men at that post have offered their services. This is about one-tenth of the effective strength of the garrison. Whether it is due to the excessive enthusiasm or the isothermal lines in that part of the "banana belt" make such a dip as to render a summer at the north pole almost a necessity, is not known; but as only four men will be required for the service, it is probable that about forty of the Custer volunteers will be rejected. In addition to the above, two corporals of the 25th Infantry (colored) at Fort Snelling have placed their applications on file, and in furtherance thereof they urge that their race should be represented in the field of Arctic discovery, and that the color line should not be drawn in considering the claims of those willing to enter upon this service of danger and hardship.

Major J. R. Myrick, of General Terry's staff, returned, December 18th, from Fort Keogh, having completed the trials of a number of enlisted men before the General Court Martial at that station. He reports thawing weather at Keogh last week.

Major W. W. Sanders, 8th Infantry, has returned from Yankton and resumed his duties at department headquarters.

*Department of the East.*—The *Norfolk Landmark* of Dec. 23 says: "A dramatic programme, by the enlisted men, came off at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, and gave general satisfaction. The principal actors were Sergt.-Maj. Tarney, Sergt. Kruger, Corporals Dike, Blood, Washburn, and Gander. All acted their parts creditably, whilst a few far exceeded expectation. The charming Miss Mary Mills seemed just at home on the stage. Our fine theatre, with its newly enlarged and improved stage, was well packed, the officers and ladies taking much interest in and encouraging the performance. Suitable and costly scenery having been recently purchased, the dramatic troupe will have to devote more time to rehearsals in order to uphold the good opinion already entertained of them. All here expect to spend a merry Christmas. There appears to be no sign of waste, but abundance of everything in this favored portion of Virginia. The time honored Xmas trees already stand delightfully and reverentially decorated, and the distribution of prizes is anxiously awaited by the juvenile expectants. Rumor has it that the railroad to this wharf will be completed ere the close of 1883, and that another large hotel will soon be erected here."

*Department of Missouri.*—A despatch of Dec. 25, from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says: "Forty of Spiechie's men passed through the town yesterday in pursuit of the band of Chicato's men, who killed one of their party the day before yesterday, but they returned in the evening, not having been able to find them. Agent Tufts has notified them that he will disarm both parties on the commitment of any open act of war. A company of troops under command of Lieut. Irons, 20th U. S. Inf., arrived last night from Fort Gibson to protect the lives and property of United States citizens. Another squad went to Okmulkee to-day. The Chicato party is said to have seized and to be guarding all the ferries on the Arkansas River to prevent reinforcements from the northern part of the nation joining Spiechie. Despatches from Indian Territory give no explanation why these Indians are roaming about in armed bands." A despatch of Dec. 27 says: "The first open hostilities occurred last Sunday, fifteen miles west of Okmulkee. A band of Chicato's men were going West, when, about seven in the evening, they were attacked by some two hundred of Spiechie's partisans, under command of Mekarchoe. The fight raged for an hour, when Chicato's men fell back, but kept up a running fight for ten miles. The whole country is rushing to arms. On receipt of the news a detachment of forty U. S. soldiers was ordered to the scene, and on Monday morning they overtook and dismounted 150 of Chicato's men. The search will be continued until all the men engaged on both sides are disarmed. Spiechie's men say they don't want to fight, but they do want their rights, and are anxious that United States Commissioners should investigate the matter and decide between them and the opposing party. United States Agent Tufts went to the scene of the trouble on Monday."

The superintendent and teachers of the Fort Leavenworth Sunday school prepared a rich treat for the children under their charge. A large Christmas tree, most beautifully decorated, and loaded with presents for the little ones, Santa Claus having left a bountiful supply. The tree was in the room, and children of the Sunday school in the front seats. Chaplain J. B. McCleary, the superintendent, assisted by his corps of teachers, had everything in apple-pie order, and were warmly commended for their efforts to make the children spend a merry Christmas, and gladden their young hearts with gifts.

*Department of the Platte.*—Last week we briefly referred to a fire at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., December 15, by which some Government buildings were destroyed. The Cheyenne *Leader*, in a report of the occurrence, says: "About a quarter before 8 p. m., Dec. 15, a fire was discovered in the large frame building known as the ordnance storehouse at Fort D. A. Russell. This building was an old and rickety structure, erected about fourteen years ago, and besides ordnance stores was well filled with other valuable property. The only person who occupied the building was Kaufmann, the drum major of the regiment. When it was first noticed the fire was burning fiercely inside, and a general rush was made there. As soon as the alarm was given, the large Babcock extinguisher was at once taken to the scene, but this unfortunately refused to work. There were only two other ways in which water could be secured at once. One was by carrying it in buckets and the other by pumping from the well which supplies water to the fort. This contained only about three feet of water, which is forced up by means of a stationary engine. However, the engineer, who was through his work and consequently off duty, happened to be in the city, and the only other means of securing water was resorted to. A bucket brigade was at once established and set to work, thoroughly wetting down the roof of the adjoining building. According to Quartermaster Regan, the building contained 10,000 cartridges in round numbers, with about 200 pounds of powder. Probably the most unpleasant features of the fire are the personal losses sustained, which will have to be borne exclusively by the sufferers. Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Infantry, recently assigned to Fort Russell, but not yet arrived, loses his entire stock of household furniture and other personal effects, which will probably amount to \$1,600 at least. His goods had been placed in the storehouse for safe keeping. Drum Major Kaufmann was away from the spot when the fire broke out, and didn't even have a coat on. He loses all his personal effects, two sets of harness, and, what he prizes as much as anything, his discharge and Army records of twenty-five years' service. The entire loss will not be less than \$6,500. Had it not been for the good work of the bucket brigade on the ad-

joining building, aided by an almost perfect calm during the most of the fire, the consequences might have been disastrous. How the fire originated is a matter of mystery which no one can yet explain. Major Mears, 9th Infantry, wishes to express his sincere thanks to the chief of the Cheyenne fire department and all the firemen of the city who hastened to the scene to contribute their aid in extinguishing the fire."

The Fort Omaha Dramatic Association will have their entertainment soon after the holidays. Cards are out announcing their afternoon promenade concerts on Wednesday and Saturday, which concerts will be a permanent feature of the social life of the post. The cards will invite friends to come out between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m. to enjoy the music of the 4th Infantry band in the theatre building, and dance if desirable, this being done in lieu of the abandonment of the afternoon dress parades during the inclement winter weather. On Saturdays the concerts will be more especially for children and young people, and there is no doubt they will all be very enjoyable and well attended.

*Department of California.*—The *San Francisco Report* of December 16 says: "An enjoyable dance took place at the Presidio last evening. The report that diphtheria prevailed at Angel Island is incorrect."

**Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)****HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES AT FORT PORTER.**

FORT PORTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.

A most delightful Christmas entertainment was given at this post by the Fort Porter Dramatic Company, consisting of charades, tableaux, and recitations, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

The garrison is blessed this winter with the presence of a number of very charming and brilliant young ladies, and to their admirable tact and enterprise is due the "sound" of revelry and song, which charms our ears with "nightingale" sweetness. The entertainment was given on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., in the large hall of the administration building, every seat being occupied and many having to stand. Among those present were the officers and ladies of the garrison and many friends from the city of Buffalo.

Too much praise cannot be given any member of the company, but among those especially deserving of mention were Miss Marion Hudson, Misses Florence and Ethel Tremaine, Miss Janet Larke, Mr. Wm. Bird, Harry Blake, and Shepard Kimberly.

GUSSE.

**(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)****COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.**

DECEMBER 25.

Major E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., has gone to spend the holidays with his father-in-law, Mr. Richard King, the renowned cattle owner of Texas. Mrs. Atwood and daughter preceded him some two weeks ago.

The Misses Ord, from Monterey, Mexico, are spending the holidays with their sister, the popular Mrs. John S. Mason, Jr.

All other than the necessary guard and fatigue being suspended to-day, the weather being very fine, the regulars are enjoying themselves in various pastimes—base-ball and the gymnasium, etc. The dining rooms were tastefully decorated, and a grand dinner given by the post hospital and companies of instruction. The Commanding Officer, General John S. Mason, accompanied by Mrs. Mason and all the officers and ladies of the garrison, visited the different dining rooms prior to dinner being served, and judging from the plentiful display of tempting edibles presented to their view were unanimous in the opinion that the Christmas dinner served to the troops was all that could be desired by the most fastidious. The ladies were very complimentary in their remarks, which were duly appreciated by all concerned.

There were more recruits received from the rendezvous during last week, than any preceding week during the last three months. They, no doubt, heard of the Christmas dinner.

**FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—2d SESSION.**

The substitute for H. R. 5492, to increase the efficiency of the Inspector General's Department of the Army, as agreed to and reported to the House on Wednesday by the Military Committee, is as follows:

That the Inspector General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one inspector general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier general; one inspector general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; two inspectors general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel; and six inspectors general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the lowest grade to the Inspector General's Department or added thereto by act or that shall hereafter exist shall be filled by selection from among the captains of the line of the Army who have served at least five years as such in command of their companies, and that thereafter appointment to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Department shall be made in conformity with existing laws. And all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

The report of the committee was quite exhaustive. It recounted the history of the Inspector General's Department from its inception to the present, and set forth the views of Gen. Sherman and other prominent officers as to what should be the organization of the department. Adverting to the necessity for an increase they say:

After a thorough consideration of the subject, your committee is convinced that the number of officers now composing the Inspector General's Department is entirely inadequate to properly discharge the very arduous and responsible duties which the law and regulations have imposed upon it, nor do we believe that by any system of details from the line can thorough efficiency be secured. Under our military system each staff department is made up of specialists or experts in their respective duties. The adjutant, quartermaster, engineer, surgeon, and artillery duties devolve to perfect himself for the discharge of his peculiar duties and through the observance of this system the Army has secured a select body of men. The same system should be applied in the formation and maintenance of the Inspector General's Department, every member of which must be a man of a most thorough education and training, familiar with the laws and customs of the service, of the closest discernment, and expert in the examination of money accounts, for by law and regulations he is charged with a supervision, in a greater or lesser degree, according to the circumstances of the case, of every branch of the service, both line and staff.

Considering the nature and character of the duties of inspector, your committee has been unable to bring itself to believe that the present organization of the department is such a one as the best interests of the service require, or that fulfils the objects and purposes for which its introduction into our military system was originally urged upon the Continental Congress by General Washington.

The committee believe that ten officers will in the near future be found sufficient for a proper discharge of all duties now de-



volving on the Inspection Department, but instead of the disproportionately large number of colonels and lieutenant-colonels which are authorized by the bill under consideration, the committee have reduced the number of colonels from 3 to 1 and the lieutenant-colonels from 3 to 2. The only addition to the number now in service is of five majors, who will be selected from the captains of the line of the Army, nearly all of whom were in service during the late war, and in reality is but a transfer involving an increase of but the same number of second lieutenants needed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the promotion of five captains.

With the modifications and certain other verbal amendments, your committee return the bill herewith as a substitute and recommend its passage.

Mr. Kasson in the House, on Wednesday, offered and asked unanimous consent to have considered the following resolution:

*Resolved, etc.*—That Major James R. Wasson, Paymaster of the U. S. Army, be, and is hereby, permitted to accept from the government of Japan a position of adviser and assistant to the chief of the survey department of the Naimun-shi, home department of that government, in Tokio, Japan. *Provided, however,* That the permission hereby given shall be held to terminate two years after the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Kasson made the following motion in explanation of the resolution: "He has been invited to help the Japanese government in the organization of the survey department on the American principles. He is one of the officers who have won credit for our Government in what they have done to cement the friendship between the two governments and peoples by developing civilization in that country. He has been asked for one or two years to advise them in setting that department going. The pay which they offer is so moderate that it does not justify him in leaving his position in the Army for this temporary service. The Secretary of War is willing to grant him temporary leave if Congress grants this permission, as they did in the case of one other officer."

Mr. Randall, replying, said: "I want to call attention to a practice which is creeping into the organization of the Army. I happen to know of an Army officer on the active list—at least I am so advised by credible witnesses, or those who know or say they know the facts—who is on leave, having had several successive leaves granted him, and has been during his leaves in the employ of a corporation in this country to his individual profit, to wit, as an inspector in the Pullman Car Company. I want to know whether it is not desirable that a man who is not able to perform military service and has had leave of absence and yet able to travel round the country in connection with the Pullman Car Company, might not be allowed to go on the retired list." The resolution went over.

In their report recommending the passage of the bill granting a pension to the widow of Major General G. K. Warren (H. R. 6943), the House Committee on Invalid Pensions give a sketch of the military career and distinguished services of the deceased officer, and at its close call attention "particularly to the great service rendered by Gen. Warren at the battle of Gettysburg, where his alertness, his good judgment and vigor undoubtedly saved the Union Army from defeat." After quoting a passage from "Swinton's Army of the Potomac" in regard to Warren at Gettysburg, the committee add: "Thus does Swinton, the historian, describe Warren's action on that memorable 2d of July, and the history of the battle of Gettysburg, written in the light of all attainable facts, must credit Warren with averting disaster from the Union Army. His long and faithful services cannot be overestimated, and the Government cannot afford to let the families of such men suffer. He entered West Point a poor boy; he died leaving his widow and children actually nothing. His devotion to his profession and untiring industry in it, as evinced by his above-quoted official record, prevented him from giving any attention to business ventures, and during his lifetime the support of his family and other expenses which he was called upon to meet, precluded him from saving up anything from his pay."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a meeting on Tuesday, but did not do anything except refer several new bills to sub-committees.

Mr. Aldrich's bill (S. 2267) to amend section 1572 R. S., so as to divide service of coast into two kinds, viz: Sea and Harbor Service was referred to Jones's sub-committee, and the bill for the relief of Alfred Hopkins to Mahone's sub-committee.

The following bills were introduced:

S. 2256, Lapham, to increase the salaries and pay of the chaplains in the Army, provides: "That the salaries of chaplains in the Army of the United States shall, from and after July 1, 1883, be at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, instead of \$1,500, as now provided by section 1261 of the Revised Statutes, together with forage for one horse."

S. R. 117, Rollins, authorizing Capt. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., to accept a decoration of the Order of Kamehameha I., which has been conferred upon him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

H. R. 6952, Mr. Hepburn, placing on the pension roll Mrs. Jennie E. Johnson, the mother of Capt. Chas. P. Johnson, deceased, late captain on the retired list of Army, at the rate of \$25 per month.

H. R. 6973, Mr. Springer, authorized and directed placing upon the pension roll Theresa Crosby Watson, widow of James M. Watson, late commodore U. S. N., at the rate of \$50 a month.

H. R. 6974, Henderson, concerning the Pay Department of the Army, reads: "That the provisions of the act of Congress concerning the Pay Department of the Army, approved Aug. 12, 1848, be, and they hereby are, extended and applied to the regular and volunteer paymasters of the Army who served during the war of the rebellion; and that a sum sufficient to pay the amounts so allowed is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any paymaster who was dishonorably dismissed from the service: *And provided further*, That in case the accounts of any of said paymasters shall remain unsettled, and it shall appear that they are indebted to the Government, the

sums to which such paymasters would be entitled under this act shall be credited to their account on the books of the Treasury."

H. R. 7078, Berry, for the relief of Charlotte McDougal, puts upon the pension roll the name of Charlotte McDougal, widow of Rear Admiral David McDougal, with a pension of \$50 per month from after the passage of this act.

H. R. 7086, Morse, for the relief of Wm. F. Rice, reads: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William F. Rice, 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster 23d Infantry, and acting assistant commissary of subsistence United States Army, at Fort Union, in the Territory of New Mexico, for loss incurred by him through the robbery of safe in his custody, containing moneys of the United States, at Fort Union, in the Territory of New Mexico, on the night of April 12, 1882, and with which loss he is charged on the books of the Treasury, \$39.18."

H. R. 7088, Talbott, to adjust the rank of certain officers of the Navy, reads: "That all engineer officers graduated from the Naval Academy shall take rank with all line officers graduated from the said Academy, according to their final standing on the merit rolls of the said Academy at the time of graduating. And that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

H. R. 7092, Rosecrans, to authorize the retirement of Col. Henry J. Hunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, with the rank and pay of brigadier-general, reads: "That in view of the long, faithful, and distinguished services of Col. Henry J. Hunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, brevet major-general U. S. A., before and during the late war, and the fact that for a number of years he has been and is now discharging the duties of a brigadier-general, the President is hereby authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army, after 43 years active service, as brigadier-general, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade."

On motion of Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up in the Senate on the 29th. The conclusions of the Military Board, composed of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, were read from the report of the Committee on Military Affairs made in May last. Mr. Sewell then addressed the Senate in support of the bill. He recounted the military services of Gen. Porter from the beginning of the war, and after reviewing the events of the second battle of Bull Run insisted upon it that he had saved the Army. Without action the Senate adjourned.

On the 29th Mr. Logan began his speech in opposition, the main points of which must be already familiar to the public because of his elaborate past utterances on the same subject and to the same end.

#### THE CASE OF SURGEON OWEN, U. S. N.

G. C. M. O. No. 59, Navy Department, December 28 promulgates the proceedings and findings in the case of Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, U. S. N., with the comments of the Secretary of the Navy thereon. The charges and specifications, as it is well known, were "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and "unprofessional conduct unbecoming a medical officer of the Navy," and were based on his advice, verbal and written, to Capt. Alfred Hopkins, U. S. N., to leave the Pensacola Navy Yard before being regularly relieved, because of the apprehended approach of yellow fever. This was between August 28 and Sept. 2, 1882, and the specifications recited the familiar facts, and included the following letters, the first dated at the Yard, August 30, and second August 31:

*Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. N., Commanding Station:*

Sir: In accordance with my recommendations to you relative to the desirability of having officers whose services are not absolutely indispensable here, at this time, to go away from the station, as soon as possible, I have to advise that you take your early departure, and that your family go with you. As this station is threatened with an outbreak of yellow fever, it is highly important that there shall be as few unacclimated individuals here as is consistent with the interests of the Government. I therefore regard it the duty of all persons whose services can be dispensed with, to add to the safety of those who are necessarily obliged to remain, by quitting the neighborhood at once.

Happily, the Department looks at this matter in the same light. Very respectfully, A. M. OWEN, Surgeon, U. S. N.

*Commodore J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation and Office Detail:*

Sir: I respectfully recommend that Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. N., now commanding this station, be granted two months' leave of absence to go north to recruit his health.

Captain Hopkins has spent two summers continuously at this yard as the commanding officer; and with the exception of a few days' absence last May, to visit Washington, D. C., on duty, has not been off this reservation since he first came here.

The captain is now suffering from nervous debility and physical prostration, due to continued sojourn in this climate, and excessive mental anxiety during the summer just ended.

I regard a complete change of surroundings as necessary to his early recovery. Very respectfully, A. M. OWEN, Surgeon, U. S. N.

Surgeon Owen pleaded not guilty to both charges, but guilty as to the specifications, except so far as they accused him of conscious offence and of urging Capt. Hopkins to absent himself without leave.

The Court found him not guilty of the charges and that the specifications were proved only about as far as he pleaded of them guilty. In publishing the proceedings and findings the Secretary of the Navy says:

It appeared on the trial of this case, that on the 1st day of September, 1882, Capt. Alfred Hopkins, then in command of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, left his station, as stated in the first specification, before being regularly relieved, was tried for that offence by a General Court Martial, composed of the following members: Rear Admiral A. Bryson, Com. E. R. Colburn, Com. W. T. Truxtun, Capt. J. E. Jouett, Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, Capt. W. W. Queen, and Capt. W. P. McCann, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed, and on the 21st day of November, 1882, was dismissed from the Naval service.

It also appeared that Captain Hopkins, before leaving his station, sent the following telegram from Pensacola, September 1st, to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Am going to leave yard in charge of Lieut. Welch. Letter by mail yesterday. Everything going on well. Will telegraph my address when I know it myself."

"ALFRED HOPKINS, Captain Commanding."

and that on August 31st he wrote from Pensacola the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

"COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,  
"U. S. NAVY-YARD,  
"PENSACOLA, FLA., August 31, 1882."

"Sir: Having thoroughly established the quarantine against Pensacola, and made all possible preparations for the care of the government property, I have the honor to inform you that I am about to leave the yard, availing myself of an unexpected opportunity to reach Mobile. Your telegram of the 29th authorizes all officers who can be spared to leave, and as the measures now taken are all that are possible, I consider my presence here unnecessary. But even unnecessary as my remaining may be, I should have remained, were it not that my health requires a change of climate. The care and anxiety of two consecutive summers here have worn me down so that my health imperatively demands a few weeks of rest in a Northern climate."

"The doctor has repeatedly urged my going away, and I enclose two letters from him on the subject."

"The yard will be left temporarily in charge of Lieut. J. B. Collins, who is a Southerner, and does not wish to leave. Besides Mr. Collins, there will be Boatswain Edward Crissey, Gunner Geo. A. Magruder, and Carpenter M. T. Quigley, all of whom are natives of this place, and do not wish to go. The other officers have left or will leave in accordance with the permission granted by the department's telegram of the 29th."

"I propose to return to Cleveland, Ohio, as I need an entire change of air, and shall return immediately on the receipt of information that the fever in Pensacola has been stopped by frosts, and it is safe for Northerners to return."

"Hoping that my action in this may be approved by the department, I am, very respectfully,  
"ALFRED HOPKINS, Captain, Commanding."

It further appeared, as was found by the court, that the accused, Surgeon Owen, repeatedly advised Capt. Hopkins to leave his station; and when he was about to leave gave him the two letters dated Aug. 30 and 31, recited in the specification of the second charge.

The issue presented to the court upon this whole case was clear and distinct. If Surgeon Owen, in the honest performance of his professional duty, advised Capt. Hopkins that the condition of his health made it advisable that he should procure a leave of absence, not knowing that the latter desired to leave his station without being regularly relieved, and not intending to advise him to thus violate the law, he cannot be blamed and should not be harmed, although his superior officer, by following his repeated advice, subjected himself to the penalty of death or dismissal, and has justly suffered the lesser punishment.

But, if Surgeon Owen knew that his commanding officer, at the naval station at Pensacola, containing about 1,800 inhabitants, under his control and supervision, at a time of peril and panic from approaching pestilence, intended to fly from his post of duty to Cleveland, Ohio, without authority from the Navy Department, and without being regularly relieved, and yet urged and encouraged his flight, and furnished him with letters and certificates for the purpose of protecting him from apprehended condemnation by the Department, he misused instead of performing his professional functions, made himself a party to the grave military offence which was thereupon committed, and should share the severity of its punishment.

The evidence shows that Surgeon Owen, in urging and endeavoring to shield the unlawful departure of Capt. Hopkins, acted with full knowledge and deliberate purpose. His protective certificate of Aug. 30, advising him to quit the neighborhood at once, says: "Happily, the Department looks at the matter in the same light." This shows that he knew that the desertion must be justified to the Department, and charges him with knowledge of the authority given by the Department, and of its limitations. That authority to Capt. Hopkins was (on the 29th): "You may allow such officers as can be spared to leave;" and (on the 30th): "If in your judgment best you are authorized to close the yard." Surgeon Owen knew that this authority would not justify the flight of the commanding officer without closing the yard, and with other officers left to face the peril. The Department was in daily telegraphic communication with the commanding officer concerning the approaching epidemic. In one hour the light in which the Department looked at Capt. Hopkins's duties could have been ascertained, and permission to leave could have been procured if justifiably applied for. But Captain Hopkins was not and had not been sick, nor on the sick list, nor at any time before or since confined to his bed for a day, and Surgeon Owen now only swears that his illness was "physical and nervous prostration;" for which condition a more appropriate term can be found. Surgeon Owen therefore advised Capt. Hopkins, instead of telegraphing for leave, to go at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and obtain leave of absence afterwards, and endeavored to cover his abandonment of his post, and shield him from its consequences, by the execution of the two unprofessional and disingenuous certificates, which he states he "cautioned him" to forward to the department "before he left the station."

The claim that the accused understood that, according to the Navy Regulations, Capt. Hopkins had the right to give himself one week's leave of absence, and that he intended only to avail himself of that right and to return within a week if further leave of absence should not be granted by the department, has not the slightest basis. No regulation allows a commanding officer, of his own motion, to leave his station for a single moment, in any emergency or time of danger. No such temporary absence was thought of at the time by Capt. Hopkins or Surgeon Owen. The claim is a mere afterthought, conceived since these two officers have comprehended the consequences of their offence, and is unsupported by any evidence.

Just before closing the trial, the court asked the accused whether his duties were not much increased during the epidemic, and if so, to what extent; and allowed him to reply that they were, and to enlarge upon them by stating that he had the care of 1,700 people, gratuitously investigating every case of sickness among them; working night and day; enforcing quarantine regulations, allowing no person to go in or out without his written permission; communicating with and advising the Boards of Health of neighboring cities, and making to the National Board of Health the earliest report, on August 12, of the appearance of yellow fever at Pensacola; and also permitted him to introduce letters and telegrams showing that he offered to leave the yard and to go to the assistance of the sick and destitute in the city of Pensacola, for which offer he received the thanks of the Pensacola Board of Health, which desired that the high esteem in which they held him should be made known in Washington; and the court thereupon acquitted the accused on both charges.

The findings are disapproved. Surgeon Alfred M. Owen is released from arrest, and will return to his station and resume duties.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.



## THE NAVY.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry  
 Iron. Left Callao Dec. 16 for Honolulu. A correspon-



dent on board this vessel, at Callao, Peru, Dec. 6, 1882, says: "This vessel has been ordered to Honolulu to take part in the coronation ceremonies of his dusky Majesty, Kalakau, of the Sandwich Islands. She will take in stores and coal and sail from Callao direct on Dec. 16, expecting to arrive in Honolulu about Jan. 20."

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.  
**PENACOLA**, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. A despatch dated Lima, Dec. 14, says that this vessel was to leave on this date for Panama.  
**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

**ASHUELLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Left Yokohama, Nov. 4, for Kobe. She is to be at Hong Kong ready for service by Jan. 15, 1883.  
**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George Dewey. Left the Navy-yard, New York, at 11.35 o'clock Nov. 28, bound on her cruise.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama. Was ordered to leave there Nov. 15 for a short cruise, after which she will proceed to Hong Kong and await orders.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilden. Wintering at Tientsin.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route to Nagasaki.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Norfolk, Va. As soon as refitted and re-offered, will proceed on a cruise through the West Indies.

**Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.**  
**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At the Boston Navy-yard. Will make a month's cruise in the West Indies.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Wintering at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**POSTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wiese. Training ship. At Boston. Will make a month's cruise in the West Indies.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

#### On Special Service.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

**POWHEATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At the Boston yard.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. The breaking down of the engine of this vessel off the coast of Mexico, in which she was compelled to go to San Francisco for repairs under sail, is reported to the Navy Department.

**St. Mary's**, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Anchored in winter quarters at foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At the Washington Navy-yard.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns. At Annapolis, Md.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. A. Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MIANTOMOH**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Left Norfolk, Dec. 24, and arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Thursday, Dec. 28, in good condition. Engineer-in-Chief Shook is anxiously awaiting the report of the Engineer as to how her machinery acted during the trip. According to a report of the engineers, received at the Navy Department, Dec. 29, she made a maximum speed of eleven and a half knots per hour, with an average of about ten knots. The officers say that, with properly drilled firemen and everything in good trim, she could be made to run twelve knots without much trouble. She will probably be examined in a few days by the Advisory Board.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**St. Louis**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WARABH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Manopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Board of Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association at their 75th special meeting on Dec. 23 authorized the Secretary to call an assessment on account of Master C. F. Putnam, who was lost upon the ice from the U. S. S. *Rodgers* last January, whenever his death shall be officially declared by the Navy Department, which it is understood, will be done in the forthcoming Navy Register. Lieut. James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., was elected a member of the Association.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, who was detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, in November last, has been granted three months' leave to remain abroad.

Upon an invitation from the Secretary of State, the Japanese Prince on Dec. 27 visited Mount Vernon, and the U. S. S. *Despatch* was placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose. The marine band accompanied the party. The Secretary of the Navy and other distinguished guests were of the party.

Capt. P. C. Johnson has been appointed President, and Capt. T. O. Selfridge and R. L. Phythian, Lieut.-Com-

mauder R. B. Bradford, Medical Director J. M. Brown, Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, Paymaster F. H. Swan, and Naval Constructor W. L. Mintoyne, members of a board to convene at the Navy Department on Jan. 4 next, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the new edition of the Naval Regulations submitted by Commodore A. A. Semmes.

The clerks at the Navy Department were permitted to leave at noon each day this week when Congress was not sitting.

Profruse paragraphs have appeared in the papers, from which it would be inferred that two or three of the Navy-yards were to be immediately closed and virtually abandoned. There is no foundation for this. The Secretary of the Navy is endeavoring to reduce the running expenses of the yards to the lowest possible scale, and in doing this some reduction of the clerical and working force may follow. The Secretary's idea is to cut off all unnecessary appendages in the way of superfluous personnel, naval and civil. He would not of course decide as to the closing of any yard or its abolishment until the board of officers examining the yards had made their report.

His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has bestowed upon Capt. George E. Belknap, commanding the U. S. S. *Alaska*, the decoration of a Knight Commander of the Order of King Kamehameha I. Capt. Belknap has sent the decoration to the Secretary of the Navy, as he cannot accept it without permission of Congress. An act passed July 31, 1881, provides that "any present, decoration, or other thing which shall be conferred or presented by any foreign government to any officer of the United States, civil, naval, or military, shall be tendered through the Department of State, and not to the individual in person, but such present, decoration, or other thing shall not be delivered by the Department of State unless so authorized by act of Congress."

The Norfolk Landmark, of Dec. 22, says: "Our former townsman, Naval Constructor George B. Boush, who is a member of the *Swatara* board of investigation, has arrived. In addition to survey on the *Swatara*, Naval Constructors Wm. L. Mintoyne and George R. Boush have been instructed by the Department to inspect a lot of ship timber which has been received at this yard by contract and reported to the Department by outside parties that it does not come up to the schedule which was furnished the contractor. Chief Engineer R. L. Harris and Lieut. R. B. Peck reported for duty on the *Swatara* yesterday."

The San Francisco Report, of Dec. 16, says: "The committee of experts appointed under a law of Congress to inspect the Navy-yards of the country, arrived on Wednesday, and are now at the Mare Island Navy-yard. They will complete their labors there in about a week. A member of the *Jeannette* expedition gave a prime pie to an Indian, who greedily devoured it, while his wife stood by. After he had cracked the stones and eaten the kernels he kindly presented the shells to his wife, which she gratefully received. In about an hour that Indian was bounding six feet into the air, and yelling violently in the agonies of stomach-ache, while his wife was very comfortable."

Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., and Capt. Merry, representing the commercial organizations of the Pacific slope, had an interview on Dec. 28 with President Arthur, concerning the pending bill for the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company.

The boys of the United States training school ship *Saratoga* were served with a substantial Christmas dinner, by order of Commodore Luce, on Dec. 25.

The Jeannette Board of Inquiry have been chiefly engaged this week in the examination and consideration of Lieut. Commander De Long's official record of the expedition found beside his dead body.

The contract to build a wharf at Coasters' Harbor Island for the use of the ships of the training fleet has just been awarded, and work will commence at once under the supervision of Commander Craven, the engineer in charge. Ten days' leave of absence was granted to a large number of sailors and apprentice boys of the training fleet.

The General Court-martial which convened at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard on Dec. 15, has concluded its inquiry into the case of Chief Engineer Wells, of the United States steamer *Marion*. The result will be certified to the Secretary of the Navy. The findings will not be out for several days.

Commodore A. A. Semmes has been ordered to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., on duty connected with the Board of Survey and Inspection, on Jan. 4, and upon the completion of that duty will proceed to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on similar duty. Whilst at Port Royal, S. C., a board consisting of Commodore A. A. Semmes, Capt. J. E. Jonet, and Commander H. L. Howison as members, will locate a site for a coaling dock and naval storehouse at that place.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

Dec. 27.—Commodore Jonathan Young, to command the Naval Station at New London, Conn., on the 1st of January. Lieutenant-Commander S. Hubbard, to duty at the Naval Observatory on the 4th of January.

##### DETACHED.

Dec. 27.—Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, from command of the Naval Station, New London, on the 1st of January, and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 29.—Lieutenant Martin E. Hall, Passed Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, and Sailmaker A. W. Stephens, from the *Alaska*, and ordered home on sick leave.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 27, 1882:

Fabius Stanly, rear-admiral (retired), December 5, Washington City.

Thomas Robinson, gunner (retired), December 13, Portsmouth, Va.

Jacob Doyle, quartermaster, September 21, U. S. S. Hartford.

#### COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Edmund R. Colhoun to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from December 3, 1882.

Master Horace P. McIntosh to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 22, 1882.

Master Carlos G. Calkins to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 17, 1882.

Ensign David Daniels to be a Master in the Navy from November 17, 1882.

Surgeon Edward S. Bogert to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from September 10, 1882.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise to be a Surgeon in the Navy from September 10, 1882.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson to be a Surgeon in the Navy from October 22, 1882.

#### CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Paymaster H. C. Machette reported for duty on the 11th of November and relieved Paymaster Joseph Foster, who returns home.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox reported for duty on the 11th of November and was ordered to proceed to Tientsin, China, and report for duty on board the *Palos* as the relief of Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson who will return home.

Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore was detached from the *Monocacy* on the 17th of November and ordered home.

On the 17th of November Lieutenant Newton E. Mason and Cadet Midshipman E. Carroll were transferred from the *Richmond* to the *Monocacy*, and Master H. H. Barroll from the *Monocacy* to the *Richmond*.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1882.

Survey schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. E. H. C. Leutz commanding, sailed Saturday.

Capt. R. L. Phythian and Chief Engineer C. H. Baker are ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report Jan. 4 next to Capt. P. C. Johnson for temporary duty on the board of which the latter is president.

During the past year the marines of the yard through the kindness of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library have been furnished about 800 volumes, in monthly instalments, a privilege secured by the forethought and exertions of Chaplain Tribou, U. S. N., now of the *Powhatan* and continued regularly by Chaplain Rawson. Clothing Sergeant Oldham, U. S. M. C., acted as librarian, and not a book has been lost, and every one has been returned in good order, owing to his careful supervision.

The yard bell was rung at 4.25 p. m. Sunday for service at the chapel, after which came the distribution of presents to the children from well laden Christmas trees. Capt. Ralph Chandler, Paymaster Frank Arms, and Chaplain Rawson dispensed the tribute of Santa Claus to the glad little ones. The chapel was prettily dressed with evergreens, the festoons interspersed with appropriate mottoes, etc., and the affair was most pleasing and enjoyable.

Asst. Constructor John F. Hanscom is at Bath, Me., where he has been ordered to inspect some spruce timber and spars for the yard.

Schooner *Annie T. Bailey*. Versa master, is at the yard loading with lumber for the Brooklyn yard, which has been preserved here.

Nothing has yet been done at Washington with reference to furnishing funds for the continuance of that portion of the department of yards and docks' employees who are paid from general maintenance, and a shut down seems inevitable on the first of the month. Enough yet remains for those working under repairs to retain that portion of the department, which numbers something more than half its entire force.

A board has been appointed to examine according to regulations the qualifications of Mr. James Peterson and Mr. Edward Holmes to perform the duty of a Boatwain in the U. S. N., for which position they are applicants.

Surgeon Geo. F. Winslow is ordered to examine according to regulations the physical fitness of both the above applicants on their reporting to him.

Lieut. Boynton Leach is ordered to duty on the *Swatara* at Norfolk, from waiting orders.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Orders have been received to close up the Yards and Docks Department after January 1, as the appropriations for the fiscal year are entirely exhausted. Consequently, large discharges will take place at the end of the month.

Commodore Upshur and family have gone to Washington to remain until after New Year's, and will return the middle or latter part of next week.

The school ship *Saratoga* has arrived from Newport for a general overhauling, repairing, etc., but as the allowance of spending money to do this work is not to be increased, it will necessitate the discharge or suspension of one class of workmen to call in another.

The yard and all the different departments were closed on Christmas Day; the sailors on the *Colorado* and the marines at the "barracks" were made happy by turkey dinners.

Lieut. R. B. Peck has been detached from the *Colorado* and ordered to the *Swatara*, and Ensign T. M. Brumby from the *Minnesota* and ordered to Coast Survey duty.

Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, called on Capt. Kimberly, Acting Commandant, Tuesday afternoon. He left in the evening for Washington.

Naval Con. W. L. Mintoyne, Chief of the Construction Department, has been ordered as a member of the "Board of New Regulations" for the Navy, which meets in Washington at the Navy Department, January 4.

The following figures, showing the number of men in the police forces of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, and Washington, their pay and the area of square miles patrolled by each, give us valuable statistics for comparison regarding what we may call our civil armies:

| City.             | No. of men. | No. of square miles to be patrolled. | Pay per month. |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| New York.....     | 2,461       | 42                                   | \$91.75        |
| Philadelphia..... | 1,200       | 125 38-100                           | 67.50          |
| Boston.....       | 630         | 104                                  | 90.00          |
| Brooklyn.....     | 567         | 25                                   | 94.75          |
| St. Louis.....    | 439         | 52                                   | 75.00          |
| Washington.....   | 232         | 14                                   | 90.00          |

The total number of policemen in these cities is 5,529.

Meess. Baker and McKenney, of 141 Grand street, have fitted out the new staff appointed by Governor Cleveland, with all their military equipments, save only those whose fashioning belongs exclusively to the tailor. They have likewise supplied the equipments of the staff of the Governor of Connecticut, having thus fitted out the staff of that State for about ten years. In the two staffs are—New York, ten generals and six colonels; Connecticut, five generals and five colonels.



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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of  
 any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give  
 the matter our immediate attention.

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We give up a large portion of our space this week to  
 the debates in Committee of the Whole of the House of  
 Representatives on the Army Appropriation bill. They  
 will be found very interesting reading, and will give  
 the Service a notion of the drift of opinion in Congress  
 touching the Army. Whatever may be thought of the  
 merits of the various clauses of the bill, it seems plain  
 that some of the members of the House fully under-  
 stand their subject, and are disposed to act in a spirit of  
 fairness and justice. Allowances and customs of years  
 may, of course, be arbitrarily lopped off and discon-  
 tinued by process of law, but there seems, so far, to be  
 every reason to hope that Congress will do nothing arbi-  
 trarily simply because it has the power, but that what-  
 ever it does will be the result of thoughtful delibera-  
 tion and a conscientious belief in the wisdom of its  
 decisions.

The Board on Navy Regulations, Captain P. C.  
 Johnson, U. S. N., president, is to meet next week to  
 pass upon them. They are already in print. It is the

impression that the Staff are not satisfied with the com-  
 pilation, which was gotten up entirely by officers of the  
 Line. Several radical changes have been made in the  
 Regulations as they existed, and the object in ordering  
 the Board is to give the Staff a chance to be heard. It  
 is intimated that the Line seek to restore what they  
 consider as having been lost to them for several years  
 past—the precedence of the executive officer—and to  
 place Line officers at the head of every important de-  
 partment, where it can be done with consistency.

GENERAL W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., attended the  
 second annual dinner of the New England Society of  
 Pennsylvania at the Union League Club House, Phila-  
 delphia, on Friday evening, December 22, and responded  
 for "The Army and Navy." His speech, as usual, was  
 full of point and fire. In the course of his remarks he  
 said: "Our Army is the servant of the people. Our  
 Army is subservient to the sovereign just as the English  
 Army is to the Queen. We are servants of the law.  
 Now, my friends, you see no use of an army in Phila-  
 delphia; but go to the frontier, up to the Crow country.  
 Were it not for the little Army scattered over this  
 country you would see confusion worse confounded.  
 There are 250,000 Indians, and our little Army is only  
 25,000 strong. It is overworked, and I have repeatedly  
 called for more men."

We will add right here that a report, which has lately  
 been circulated, of Gen. Sherman having joined the  
 Roman Catholic Church, is declared by him to be wholly  
 false. He says he has not entered that church and does  
 not contemplate doing so.

WEDNESDAY, January 3, is the day set for the con-  
 ference between the Military and Naval Committees of  
 the House of Representatives on the subject of ordnance  
 for the use of the two services. What the two commit-  
 tees will do, the members themselves do not at this time  
 know. The purpose is understood to be, to have a  
 general interchange of views on the highly important  
 subject of sea and coast defences, especially with regard  
 to the propriety of an appropriation for the erection of  
 a national armory with a sufficient forging capacity for  
 the manufacture of heavy ordnance of modern patterns  
 which will answer the needs of both the Army and  
 Navy. The Special Committee of the Senate on this  
 subject met last week Saturday, but, as was anticipated,  
 did not accomplish much. Only three of the five mem-  
 bers were present. Mr. Hubbell, of Washington, ap-  
 peared before the committee with a roll of paper in  
 either hand, which were supposed to be designs for a  
 steel gun of some sort, although he did not show them.  
 He made a few remarks about his plans, which at the  
 suggestion of Senator Logan, he will submit, together  
 with a written statement of his invention, at the next  
 meeting. Mr. Mann, of Pittsburgh, representatives of  
 the South Boston Iron Works and other firms were  
 present, but none of them addressed the committee  
 formally. Senator Logan seems to be the only member  
 who has displayed any interest in the matter thus far.

THERE are already more bills relating to the Army  
 and Navy on the calendars of Congress than could be  
 disposed of if the session should last until next year  
 this time. There remain only fifty or sixty more  
 Congressional working days, and there are many  
 of the appropriation bills yet to be disposed of.  
 The Civil Service and Internal Revenue measures  
 will occupy a good deal of time; so that it will be seen  
 that many Army and Navy, as well as numerous other  
 important measures, stand but little show.

MAJOR General Pope very sensibly directs in orders  
 that, "hereafter no enlisted man will be reported on  
 the records as a deserter until after a board has pro-  
 nounced that, in view of the facts laid before it, it is  
 satisfied the case is one of desertion." Company com-  
 manders, who are often put to some trouble in straight-  
 ening out hasty records of desertions on the rolls, which  
 prove not to be desertions after all, will appreciate the  
 wisdom of the order.

This week has been generally a holiday week in the  
 Army, at least for those who could without detriment  
 to the service be granted a short respite from duty.  
 Monday next, New Year's Day, completes the brief  
 relaxation, and the Army enters upon another year of  
 duty with hopes somewhat brighter than a year ago,  
 when compulsory retirement was not, and Congress not  
 quite so beneficent as it appears to be at present.

The article by Lieut. F. C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Artil-  
 lery, on "The Use, Development and Influence of the  
 Electric Telegraph in Warfare," which appears in No.  
 11 Journal of the Military Service Institution, is an in-  
 teresting and valuable contribution. Lieut. Grugan's



experience in signal duties amply qualifies him for a thoughtful and judicious handling of what is to-day a most important branch of military science.

COL. H. M. LAZELLE's essay on "Improvements in the Art of War," to which we referred in full last week, has received extended notice by the public press, and all the journals commend its excellence and thoroughness.

THE Army, we are glad to hear, fared well on Christmas Day, and has still "funds on hand and available for the purpose" to begin the new year in an auspicious manner.

#### WOLSELEY'S CLAIMS ASSAILED.

THE speech of Lord Wolseley on the Egyptian campaign at a London dinner, which we publish elsewhere, has aroused much bitter feeling in English military circles, already a good deal stirred up by what is regarded as the unjust distribution of rewards and praise for that short war. The London *Army and Navy Gazette* begins a leading article on what it calls the "ill-advised speech" by saying that "it would be difficult to express the indignation with which all classes of the military community" have read his remarks. Modesty, it thinks, is clearly not one of Lord Wolseley's failings.

What especially displeases our London contemporary is the assertion that when the British troops landed at Ismailia they were called on to meet a regular army in the field for the first time since the Crimean war. That it regards as "a gratuitous insult to those who have been maintaining the honor of British arms during the last twenty-eight years." It contends that, so far as the difficulties to be overcome were concerned, the march to Cairo was not to be compared with the campaign against the Indian mutineers, with the campaign in China, or even with those in New Zealand and South Africa, and Afghanistan.

Doubtless there is good reason for the criticism, for whatever Lord Wolseley may say about the well-armed force of Egypt, it constituted an enemy in the conquering of whom there is not much of real glory for a modern European army. It is true, however, that since the Crimean war England had fought only with very inferior and savage or half-civilized foes, and that feeble as Egypt was, it was apparently rather more of an antagonist than the others. The force General Napier dispersed at the Abyssinian capital was much smaller and weaker than Arabi's even, though Napier was made Lord Napier of Magdala because of his victory. Nor were the Zulus very numerous, but they fought hard enough to keep all England anxious about the result of the war against them. The Boers of South Africa even whipped the English. They were indeed an enemy to be respected, whereas, whatever the apparent capacity of Arabi's force, it soon showed itself to be of little account in the field.

We are, therefore, inclined to agree with our London contemporary, that Lord Wolseley blew his trumpet quite too loudly. And it is right also in complaining of his neglect to acknowledge the share the navy had in the victory. In the words of one of its correspondents, "Every bit of 'go' had been knocked out of the Egyptians by the guns of the fleet at Alexandria before a soldier landed in Egypt." Their subsequent behavior showed the justice of the observation. Another London journal calls attention to a single fact which makes Lord Wolseley's praise of Egyptian troops as well drilled, and as worthy of the Englishmen's steel, seem scarcely consistent with the actual performances of Arabi's army. "The fact of twenty-five thousand Egyptian troops being held at bay by Sir Evelyn Wood with a force of some three thousand bayonets," it says, "scarcely supports the high character conferred upon them by the Commander-in-Chief of the late war."

But a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, who describes himself as one of Lord Wolseley's staff, is even more plain spoken, and draws the not unnatural or unreasonable inference from the General's remarks that he wished to prove that "he was the most brilliant leader of men that the army has produced" since the Crimean war. "The campaign in Egypt," continues the writer, "was no test of what our young soldiers are, and neither Lord Wolseley nor any other officer who served in Egypt can pretend to think that it was. The whole campaign only lasted about six weeks, and there was no organized resistance to speak of, once the expedition got on its way—no resistance such as would have to be provided against in a European campaign. I will say nothing as to Lord Wolseley's breach of good taste in endeavoring to underrate the performances of others; but I feel it my duty, as a soldier and an honorable man, to ask you to let the

world know that Lord Wolseley, in saying what he did on Monday, did not express the views of those who assisted him to bring about the settlement of the difficulty in Egypt."

That is about what military critics generally must think of the assumptions and conclusions of Lord Wolseley's speech.

#### THE NEVADA TROPHY.

We are enabled this week to give the relative standing of those companies of the Army which have competed this year for the Nevada Trophy, won last year by Battery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Lewis Smith, commanding:

|  | Per cent. at 200 Yds. | per cent. at 300 Yds. | Aggregate |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Co. B, 21st Inf., Fort Townsend, W. T. . . . .               | 88.21                 | 86.63                 | 87.42     |
| Troop G, 1st Cav., Fort McDermitt, Nev. . . . .              | 85.92                 | 84.38                 | 85.15     |
| Battery C, 1st Art., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. . . . . | 82.18                 | 78.55                 | 80.37     |
| Co. C, Engr. Battalion, Willet's Point. . . . .              | 84.00                 | 82.61                 | 83.25     |
| Battery K, 3d Art., Fort Barrancas. . . . .                  | 81.11                 | 80.03                 | 80.06     |
| Co. K, 8th Inf., Fort McKinney. . . . .                      | .....                 | .....                 | 73.19     |

While most of these reports of percentages made are verified by the annual departmental returns, published in accordance with existing Regulations, this does not appear to be the case in one or two instances. The competition for the trophy is becoming one of very general interest throughout the Army. The several decisions governing the competition (heretofore published in the JOURNAL), together with the certificate prescribed in G. O. 52, A. G. O., of 1882, and the prohibition of sheds or shelters from winds, seem to place all competitors under as nearly equal conditions as can well be prescribed. For the benefit of those who may not have seen the decisions in question—and recent correspondence indicates that there are some—we republish them, as follows:

"Laidley's Manual, p. 160, par. 463, prescribes, 'that no man will fire, under any circumstances, more than fifteen cartridges in any one day' (at any one range)."

"In applying this to par. 4 of G. O. No. 45, current series, it is decided that any ten consecutive shots of the fifteen may be taken as representing the best score."

"Par. 467 of the Manual prescribes that a less number than five shots will in no case be considered in making an average."

"Applying this as above it is decided that the five shots must be consecutive, and that the two scores taken must also be consecutive scores, but they need not necessarily be made on the same day."

"To change the wording of G. O. No. 45, as recommended by Capt. Litchfield, would create confusion. Ten shots were decided on as a suitable number for the 'Nevada Trophy,' these to be consecutive shots, or two consecutive scores of five shots each. Companies not complying with these requirements should be considered as not entering into the contest."

WITH regard to the bill for the restoration of Fitz John Porter the New York *Times* remarks: "While the prospect for the passage of the bill in the Senate is good, it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether it can pass the House of Representatives." Some indication of the result in the Senate may be obtained from the vote on the motion of Mr. Sewell to take up the bill on the 28th. Messrs. Miller, of California, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Republicans, voted yea with Mr. Sewell and 19 Democrats. The opposing 21 votes were all cast by Republicans, except that of Mr. David Davis. Among the negatives, however, was Mr. Hoar, who will, it is said, vote for the bill on its passage, and opposed taking it up only because he preferred to have the Presidential Succession bill considered first, as being of greater importance. The bill will not be passed by the Senate until after the holidays, as Mr. Conger is determined to exhaust every possible expedient for delaying a final vote upon it until there is a full attendance of Senators.

THE Second Comptroller has decided that the time of services of civil engineers in the Navy prior to the Act of 1867, authorizing appointment of civil engineers, cannot be counted in estimating their longevity pay, as prior to 1867 they were employees and not officers.

THE Navy and Fortification Appropriation bills will not get to the House until some days after the holiday recess. The work of the sub-committees up to this time has been simply preliminary.

THE gentleman who wrote us from Boston last week regarding the case of Col. Laidley, desires us to make this correction: "I regret that I should unintentionally have made a misstatement of facts in my letter of 20th of December. I therein stated that the Secretary of War upheld Col. Laidley's objection to Gen. Benét's rulings, whereas he did not do so. I had carefully read Col. Laidley's arguments and thought them unanswerable, but I unfortunately totally misunderstood my informant as to the Secretary's reply."

LIEUT. G. H. Morgan, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on leave at Minneapolis, will report in a few days to General Brackett at St. Louis, to conduct recruits to Arizona, then to join his troop under transfer orders of this week. Lieutenant George F. Chase, 3d U. S. Cavalry, goes from Whipple Barracks to Fort Thomas, A. T., to take command of Troop C, whose captain, Bourke, is on the staff of General Crook.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* says: "Mrs. McKee's tea Thursday evening, December 21, was the great event in society circles, and the introduction of six young debutantes to the gay world lent an additional interest to the affair. General Chauncey McKee's home on H street is one of the handsomest residences in the city, and though comparatively small, the interior is a model of fine construction and decorative work. A handsome collation was served in the dining-room, and everything was provided for the comfort and entertainment of the guests. The British Minister and Miss West, Viscountess Nogueiras and her daughter, Mme. Barca and her daughter, and the members of the Chinese Legation represented the foreign circles. There were present the wife and daughter of Attorney General Brewster, the Misses Frothingham, Justice and Mrs. Waite, Justice Gray, Justice and Mrs. Field, Mrs. McCreary, Justice, Mrs. and Miss Matthews; Mrs. and Miss Miller, General and Mrs. McClelland, Miss May McClelland, Miss Etta Loring, Miss Ella Sturges, General and Mrs. Hazen, General and Mrs. Van Vliet, General and Mrs. Poe, General and Mrs. Perry, Gen. and Mrs. Benét, General and Mrs. Alvord, General and Mrs. Palmer, Admiral and Mrs. Howell, Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Major and Mrs. Lydecker, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, Admiral Worden, Capt. and Mrs. Story, Dr. and Mrs. Baxter, Miss Coleman and the Misses Freeman, Mrs. Sanders Irving, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry, Miss Dora Miller, Mrs. Dr. Lincoln, Miss Merrill, General Beverly Robinson, Judge and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Colonel and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. and Miss Sneed, Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. General Bicketts, Mrs. Sherman, and many others."

The *Sunday Herald* of Washington says: "Three engagements are much discussed in society since their recent announcement. That of Commodore Franchlyn and Mrs. Dutton, the daughter of Admiral Sands, gives much pleasure in naval circles; a learned professor at the Observatory has won the hand of Mrs. Monroe, and Miss Bristow is betrothed to Mr. Koons, of Philadelphia."

THE members of the Advisory Board on the Examination of the Navy-yards, Commodore Luce, President, are expected to return to Washington from their trip to the Mare Island yard, Cal., on Friday or Saturday. They will probably be immediately ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., to inspect the yard there, after which, they will return to Washington and report the results of their labors to Secretary Chandler. It is declared in the California papers that the members of the Board have expressed themselves in favor of the maintenance of the yard at that place. The Secretary of the Navy is considering the plan of making reductions in the civil establishments of some of the Navy-yards. Owing to the reduced appropriations the Secretary says that some mode of reduction of expenses in maintaining the yards is made absolutely necessary. What plan of action will be taken is not yet determined upon, but is more than probable that a discharge in the civil force of the League Island and Portsmouth and perhaps one or two other yards will soon occur. The Secretary denies the report that he has decided to close the League Island and Portsmouth yards.

It is not by any means certain that the amendment of Mr. Browne to the Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the slow abolition of the Pay Department, will be contained in the bill when it has passed both Houses and it is possible that it will not be adopted by the House. At any rate, it will not pass that body when the bill is taken up again without meeting with more opposition than was manifested during the debate last week.

A good deal of quiet work is being done during the recess by the friends of the Pay Department, who are making determined efforts to secure the defeat of this amendment, and they feel confident of being able to do so even if it should pass the House, as they have laid their line of defense principally in the higher body. Senator Logan, it is understood, has expressed himself as being averse to such a provision, and it is expected that he will have a word or two to say in opposition to it if it is in the bill when that measure reaches the Senate. It is pretty certain that the amendment will not be adopted in its present shape, although a clause calling for a slight reduction of the Pay Corps may be passed.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home held a meeting on Wednesday, but did not, as was expected, decide upon the officer for deputy to succeed the late Colonel Cogswell. A member of the board says it is possible that no appointment to this place will be made until it is seen what Congress will do with the bill on the Senate calendar authorizing an increase in the number of Commissioners. About half a dozen applications of retired officers for the place have been received.

The Secretaries of War and Navy and General Sherman accompanied Prince Arisugawa and party to Mount Vernon, on the U. S. S. *Dispatch*, Wednesday last. The party consisted of about fifty prominent officials. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired upon the arrival of the royal guest at the yard.

Capt. Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cavalry, tendered his resignation again this week. This time he says he is in earnest, and the Secretary, taking him at his word, has accepted his resignation, and ordered the court-martial detailed for his trial dissolved.

Inspector General Sacket pronounces the reports in the daily papers attributing the vandalism in the Yellowstone Park to our soldiers absolutely false. He says he speaks from personal observation, having accompanied General Sheridan on both of his trips. The soldiers, on the contrary,



he says, prevented depredations by others who entered the grounds and set fire to the woodland.

It is understood that Secretary Chandler has selected the officer to fill the vacancy on the Light House Board caused by the death of Rear Admiral Wyman, and the detail will shortly be made.

Adjutant General Drum has been transacting the business of his office almost entirely alone for several days past, General Buggles being ill, and Assistant Adjutant Generals McKeever and Benjamin absent from the office. The work, however, has been less than usual, as it always is during the holidays.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

GEN. FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER.

A veteran and distinguished officer on the rolls of the Army for over forty-five years, forty of which were on the active list, Brevet Brigadier Gen. Franklin D. Callender, colonel U. S. Army, retired, died at Oregon, Ill., December 15, aged 63. General Callender was born in New York and appointed from that State to the Military Academy July 1, 1835; was graduated July 1, 1839, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance. November 16, 1839, he was promoted a 2d lieutenant. He served at various ordnance stations; was in the Florida war, 1840-43, and received the brevet of 1st lieutenant for active and highly meritorious services in that war. March 3, 1847, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. During the Mexican war he was actively engaged, and received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. At Contreras he was severely wounded (two wounds). On the 1st of July, 1853, he was promoted captain. During the war he held several important positions, was in the campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi, being engaged in the advance upon and siege of Corinth. March 3, 1863, he was promoted major, and received brevets of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the siege of Corinth; colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the ordnance department at St. Louis, and brigadier general April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the ordnance department. April 16, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, and June 23, 1873, colonel. He was retired from active service May 23, 1879. His entire active service was with the ordnance department, to the older officers of which, especially, his death will bring much sorrow.

The funeral ceremonies of 1st Lieut. Allan R. Jordan, 3d U. S. Cavalry, whose sad death near Camp Verde we announced last week, took place Dec. 17 at Whipple Barracks, A. T. The deceased being a member of the Masonic fraternity the services at the grave were under the superintendence of the officers of that body and in accordance with its ritual. The troops were paraded at 2 P. M., and under command of Capt. Wessells and Lieut. Chase, 3d Cavalry, marched to the little cemetery near the post, where the last solemn rites were paid, a beautiful dirge played by the band and the usual volleys fired over the grave. In the long procession following the hearse were Gen. Crook, the Department Commander, with the officers of his staff in full uniform, and a large representation of the best people of Northern Arizona, conspicuous among whom were Governor Tilton, the principal civic officers and the lodges of the Masonic Order. A letter to the New York Herald, concerning the death of Lieut. Jordan, says:

The particulars of his sad fate, as near as they can be ascertained, are as follows: Being an excellent shot and fond of hunting, he joined a party of officers and soldiers which left this post and Fort Verde a fortnight since to go to the summit of the Mogollon range or Black Mesa. This range, about sixty miles east of Prescott, is noted for the numbers of wild turkey, deer, and bears to be found in its forests and canyons. Not one of the party was in such high spirits or in such apparently excellent health as poor Jordan. On the night of the 16th inst. he arose from his blankets in a fit of sudden delirium or temporary aberration, and wandered away from the camp. He is said by officers who knew him when a cadet to have once or twice walked in his sleep at the Military Academy, and the concurrence of evidence and belief is that some such calamity befell him on the present occasion. The precise hour of his departure is not known, but it must have been some time between one and three in the morning, the order on duty at the first named hour having seen him in his blankets, and the one who went on guard over the animals at three reporting that his bed was empty, a circumstance which gave him no uneasiness, as he presumed the lieutenant was only temporarily absent. Camp was aroused for the work of the day shortly after four o'clock, and it was then discovered that Lieut. Jordan was missing and that his boots, coat, and vest had been left on his blankets. The alarm was at once given and the camp "circled" to "cut" his trail. In the darkness this was hard to find, and when struck doubled and twisted in a way to confuse the most experienced woodsmen, and to assure them that the comrade of whom they were in pursuit had travelled with great rapidity. The country in that vicinity is so fearfully broken, cut up with deep canyons and covered with so much rock, that the human foot makes little or no impression, and consequently, notwithstanding the energy and intelligence with which the pursuit was maintained, three days elapsed before the unfortunate officer was found—dead—in a small ravine, some seven or eight miles from camp, and about two or three miles from the canyon of Clear Creek, one of the deepest and most rugged in America. He was lying face downward on a ledge of rock, his only clothing the undersuit worn at the time of his retiring for the night and his pantaloons, in the pockets of which was a silver box containing thirty matches. From a careful examination of his trail it was seen that he had been walking and running about day and night. During the day his trail avoided all rocks, thorns, and bushes, whereas in his night travel he had stumbled over stumps and fallen down the little ravines in his course. His feet were badly torn and cut by jagged rocks, and his face bore marks of severe bruises received in his falls. The nail of the little finger of the left hand was completely torn off, and deep scratches on his hands and wrists showed the effects of a fearful struggle in climbing up or down steep ledges. That he never regained possession of his faculties is highly probable. Certainly the first thing to be done by a man in his right mind, under the circumstances, would have been to kindle a fire. The country is thickly wooded, and to one so perfectly able to look out for himself as Jordan was, the kindling of a big blaze would have been the work of a few seconds only. By this he could have kept himself tolerably warm and signalled his whereabouts to the comrades from whom he had wandered. Be this as it may, the event remains as one of the saddest and most shocking in the military annals of Arizona. Many brave officers and soldiers have given up their lives on the field of battle; others have succumbed to the insidious approaches of disease; but it may be

questioned whether any loss has occasioned such a shock as that of Lieut. Jordan—so young, so bright, so promising, meeting his fate in a manner so dreadful.

Dr. JOHN FORSTER MEIGS, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., December 18, was the third son of the late Dr. Charles D. Meigs of that city, in which both were beloved and successful physicians. He was a younger brother of Gen. M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.

#### COLONEL MASON.

When the news flashed in from Arizona that Julius W. Mason was dead it reached few cavalymen throughout the service to whom it did not bring deep sorrow. That it should strike him harder who pens these lines is due to a deeper regard engendered by years of close companionship in almost every clime wherein it fell to the lot of 5th cavalymen to serve.

Through the deserts and canyons of Arizona, the prairies of Kansas, the broad wastes of Wyoming and Dakota, the bad lands of the Yellowstone, as comrades always, the junior found in him a conscientious and considerate troop commander and a steadfast friend.

It would fall to the lot of many to far more worthily speak of Mason's character and attainments, but to few to know and love him better—to mourn him more than I. He was as staunch and true a soldier as ever lived—a model dragoon; and, growl though he would at times, no subordinate was ever more loyal and intelligent in the execution of his instructions. Intolerant of blundering or indifference to duty among his juniors, and quick to rebuke, he was quicker still to mark and reward zeal and efficiency. A man of fine scientific education and of restless energy he could not brook indolence among his officers, and with Mason in command of a post no "youngster's" time need hang heavy on his hands. He could and did teach more practical engineering in a few days than many a cadet had learned in a year at the Academy. A man who never truckled to anybody, but was bluff and outspoken to friend or foe, he was less popular than many of inferior mould, but in solid, enduring respect he won a tribute from all associates that any soldier might envy; and his men loved him.

Of his gallant services during the War of the Rebellion and ever since there is no need to speak—the record speaks for itself. We only sadly wonder how it is that he who seemed the embodiment of sturdy, vigorous health should be so suddenly cut down in the prime of his energetic life.

Only a week ago there came to me from far away Huachuca a letter written by his devoted wife. "The Colonel is not at all well," it said. "Returning from the Chevelon's Fork affair he got caught in a storm coming down the Mogollons and in consequence of the wetting had a severe attack of rheumatism at Prescott. He is now feeling the effects of that." It was dated December 10, and to-day, Christmas Day, comes the news that the rugged frame has succumbed to the destroyer. There will be sad hearts in old "K" troop of the 5th. There will be mourning throughout the whole Army, where he was well and widely known, for, in ability in his profession, in fidelity to duty, in loyalty to friendship, no man of his grade surpassed him, and a sterling officer, a gallant soldier, a devoted husband and father, and a man of stainless honor has been taken from amongst us.

C. K.

SERGEANT RUFUS SOMERDY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, a soldier of gallant reputation some time ago, committed suicide at Fort Lowell, A. T., December 27, by shooting himself with a carbine in front of his troop. The deceased first saw service as a captain of the 9th Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, from which he resigned June 11, 1863. On the 18th of June, 1867, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and promoted 1st lieutenant September 7, 1869. He received the brevet of 1st lieutenant August 30, 1868, for gallant conduct in engagements with the Apache Indians in August and September, 1868, and the brevet of captain October 7, 1868, for similar gallant and efficient service in October, 1868. Owing to an infirmity of habit he resigned March 1, 1870, but not long afterwards drifted back to the Regular Army as an enlisted man, serving formerly in the 5th U. S. Artillery, and at the time of his death in the 6th Cavalry. He is remembered kindly by many, who deplored the weakness which ruined his prospects.

MASTER JAMES C. CROSBY, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the naval experimental battery, opposite Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Major Lydecker, wife of the Engineer Commissioner of Washington, D. C., spent Christmas with her sister, the wife of Capt. Mercer, at Fort Monroe.

COMMODORE O. C. BADGER, U. S. N., gave a reception at the yard residence on the evening of December 20, in honor of the wife of his son, who ranks as master in the Navy, and who is now attached to this station, the Boston Herald says. "The spacious parlors of the Commandant's house were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated. About 150 invitations were sent out to officers attached to this station, and those connected with the U. S. S. Wabash, Potomac, Jamestown and Portsmouth, and to a number of civilians. Among those present were Captain Ralph Chandler, executive of the yard; Capt. Bucoe of the Wabash; Paymaster Abbott, Pay Director Gilman, Captain E. P. Lull, Lieuts. N. J. K. Patch, Charles Seymour, Washburn, Whiting, Merri, Lieut. Colonel Hebb, Lieut. Commanders A. S. Snow and Charles V. Gridley, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Francis Thomson, J. F. Hupnewell, Dr. Henry Lyon, T. B. Frothingham and Dr. Forter. The officers were in full uniform. Dancing was in order until a late hour."

The marriage of Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, 9th U. S. Infantry, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemis-

try, etc., at West Point, to Miss Bessie Roberts, of Philadelphia, to which we briefly referred last week, was duly solemnized at St. Mark's Church, in that city, Dec. 28. Only the immediate friends and relatives of bride and groom attended the ceremony.

MAJOR-GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., attended the reopening of the New York Casino on Thursday evening, December 28.

Amongst those who attended the presentation in New York, Thursday evening, December 28, of a handsome sword and belt to Colonel Thomas C. Miles, appointed A. D. C. to Governor Cleveland, were Major William Dickinson, U. S. A.; Captain John S. Wharton, 19th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C., and Lieutenant Geo. E. Bacon, 16th U. S. Infantry.

#### THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD CHANNEL.

At the meeting of the Washington branch of the Naval Institute, on the 15th of December, an elaborate paper, prepared by request, on the channel improvement, Washington Navy yard, was read by Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N. It is well known that the channel does not, in its present condition, satisfy the requirements of the station.

The author showed from a chart he exhibited that the channel now has a mean maximum depth of twenty feet and minimum depth of thirteen feet in front of the yard, and for some distance below, whereas formerly the Minnesota, and even ships of twenty-four feet draught, floated through it. And the causes which have produced this change are still operating, so that unless they are arrested "the few of our vessels of war which can still reach the yard will be shut out, and no craft larger than a yawl or a flat-boat will enter the Eastern Branch." As a consequence, the shops and plant accumulated at vast cost, and so valuable to the old Navy, and which might be so useful in building the new Navy, will be rendered unavailable.

To make the channel dimensions commensurate with the immediate needs and purposes of the station, no less than a million cubic yards of silt would have to be removed. Nor would that be more than a temporary relief, requiring continuous dredging at a large annual expense. Mr. Menocal, therefore, proposed and advocated a more thorough method of improvement, involving the permanent enlargement of the channel.

That method was, in his words, "based on a concentration of the flood waters in a scouring basin, embracing a superficial area of 73,502,765 square feet, or 66 per cent. of the total tidal portion of the river, and then to discharge the stored waters at a high velocity during the ebb tide, through a channel where they may flow with the least frictional resistance, and possess a scouring energy much greater than that of the flood tide moving through the whole estuary, sufficient, it is believed, to scour and carry forward the sedimentary matter composing the bed of the river, so forming a deep and wide channel, and an equilibrium established between the current and the material. It is proposed that the navigable channel shall be confined in its southern margin by a longitudinal dike or bulkhead of sheet piling, extending from a point above the Navy-yard to the end of the bend at Buzzard's Point, and on the north side by the yard wharves and by short sections of dikes connecting projecting points in the banks."

He estimated the cost of the dikes and gates at the moderate sum of \$61,378, to which there would have to be added for dredging something like \$40,000. That is, in all, about \$100,000, while if it was sought to accomplish the object by dredging alone, the first cost would be no less than \$250,000, while the annual outlay thereafter would be at least \$20,000.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Dec. 29, 1882.

Christmas was justly observed at Fort Adams. All the soldiers were furnished with an excellent dinner, while Christmas trees were provided at the officers' quarters. Mrs. Morris, wife of Capt. Morris, gave to the members of that officer's company \$50 towards their Christmas dinner. The day was also observed at the Torpedo Station and on board of the training ship *New Hampshire*, where the boys were provided with a substantial dinner.

On Wednesday Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, named after his grandfather's brother, Commo. O. Hazard Perry, was married here to Miss Sara Swan Whiting, grand-daughter of the late Judge Swan, of Ohio, and daughter of the late Augustus Whiting, of New York. The bridegroom is the grandson of Commodore M. C. Perry, whose daughter, Mrs. August Belmont, erected a handsome statue to his memory and presented it to the city of Newport. It was a very fashionable wedding, many prominent guests being present from all parts of the country, among whom were Rear-Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N., and wife; Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. C. Derby, U. S. N., and wife; Capt. M. C. Marin, U. S. N., and wife, and Mrs. Commander Morris. Bishop Clark and the Rev. G. J. Magill officiated.

The U. S. tug *Cohasset* returned from New York, where she went for the purpose of towing the U. S. apprentice ship *Saratoga*, Commander Taylor, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, Saturday afternoon. Boatswain Anderson was in charge of the tug.

Midshipman Wall, U. S. N., has returned to the *New Hampshire* from leave.

Lieut. Little, U. S. N., has returned here from the *Adams* at Alaska.

Midshipman A. C. Almy, U. S. N., has gone to Washington, where he was ordered to duty recently in the Navy Department.

Paymaster Furey, Assistant Paymaster Cowie, and Lieut. Symonds spent Christmas with their friends outside of Newport.

The New York Revenue Cutter *Grant*, Capt. Irish, arrived here Wednesday morning.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Eagles*, Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, is expected daily.

The officers of the Revenue Cutter *Samuel Dexter* were not forgotten on Christmas day.

A wharf is to be built at Coaster's Harbor Island at once for the use of the training ships. The contract was awarded a few days ago. The lumber and spiles are daily expected.

Commander Francis Morris is convalescent, and the chances of his recovery are good.

Gen. Grant, writing to recommend the passage of the bill providing for an increase of pensions to those who have lost a limb, said: "I concur in recommending the passage of the above bill. No pension can compensate the men who lost one or more limbs, and I should have been glad to see that class of pensioners well provided for, instead of the indiscriminate pensioners, many of whom are physically as good as they would have been if the war had never been fought."



## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IN CONGRESS.

We give below extracts from the debate in Committee of the Whole of the House, December 31, 23, and 27, on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Butterworth (after explaining the reduction of the number of aides to which the general, lieutenant general, and major and brigadier generals are entitled)—The section further provides that these aides shall not serve for a longer term than three years. This is to correct what is believed to be an abuse growing largely out of the amiability of officers, and indisposition to offend certain gentlemen who have secured preference by being assigned to staff duty, and who have been on this duty, some of them for twenty years, not having seen their command, not having served with their companies, knowing nothing of the service to which they properly belong, during the entire term.

We find this very generally recommended, as in the interest of the service; hence its adoption is recommended. So that hereafter no officer, with the exception of the senior aide-de-camp of the general, shall serve on staff duty as aide for a longer period than three years.

The provision that all officers now on the retired list or hereafter to be retired, except the general, shall hold the rank they actually held in the Army when retired, and receive the pay of that rank, was then discussed. The amendment provides:

*Provided*, That hereafter all officers now on the retired list, or who may hereafter be retired from active service, except in the case of the General of the Army, shall be borne on the rolls of the Army, and shall receive the pay now provided by law as of the rank they actually held in the Army at the date of their retirement.

Mr. McMillin—What section is that?

Mr. Butterworth—It is to correct what has been regarded as an unjust discrimination. Many officers who served in the Army for a brief period of time may have served during the term of service as major general, and, although holding the rank of captains at the date of their retirement, may be retired as major generals, and receive the pay of retired officers of that rank. There are instances of that kind, as I understand. It has resulted in this condition of things: The colonel and senior officers commanding a regiment may be shot down, and a captain may take command for an hour and receive a wound, however slight, which requires him to leave his post, and the officer succeeding him might go through that battle and campaign and during the entire war, and subsequently, by reason of age or inability longer to serve his country in that capacity, be retired as a captain, while the other who was but slightly injured, but enough to authorize his being retired at the time, is retired as a colonel. This provision may work a seeming hardship in the case of a few meritorious officers, but that would hardly warrant a continuation of this unjust discrimination complained of.

This provision reduces all those officers who have heretofore been retired on a rank above that which they actually held when retired to the rank or grade which they actually held at the date of retirement, and provides that they shall be paid accordingly.

Mr. Atkins—Will the gentleman permit me to ask a question? If the purpose of this legislation is not to repeal all special acts by which officers are allowed to receive a higher pay than their actual rank entitled them to?

Mr. Butterworth—That is true; it has that effect. The legislation which authorized the retirement of officers of a rank above that held by such officers at the date of retirement grew out of the claim of a single officer. I will cite the facts without mentioning the officer. He was supposed to be especially deserving, and was retired upon a rank much above that he actually held at the time of his retirement. Out of that circumstance grew what seemed to the committee an abuse of the law, and which they now seek to remedy.

I am not here, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of singling out one or two officers, or a number, and discussing their merits or demerits. The pay allowed to retired officers is in my judgment quite ample already. The present law allows retirement at a rank above that which officers held at the time of retirement, and in my judgment the subsequent act was not intended to have the broad scope that has been given to it. If there are any gentlemen to whom injustice would be done by this provision they might be specially excluded from its operation. But this is a good rule, and one that ought to be adopted.

It was carefully looked into by the committee, and can not, in my judgment, affect any officers retired on the rank they held at the time of retirement, whether retired as captain or colonel or lieutenant-colonel or major-general or lieutenant-general or any other grade.

Then Mr. Butterworth explained that the reference in the provision is to the rank the officers held whether in the Volunteer or Regular Army. In regard to the section providing that retirements under act of June 30, 1882, were in addition to those theretofore authorized by law, Mr. Butterworth said:

It was simply to correct some doubt that arose in the mind of the Assistant Attorney-General as to the proper construction of the retirement clause which was a part of the act passed last year.

Mr. Hewitt—Will the gentleman from Ohio permit me to ask him to explain the significance of the exception of the General of the Army in the paragraph under discussion?

Mr. Butterworth—Yes, sir. By the law of last year it was provided the General of the Army should be retired on full pay when retired; and hence the exception here.

Mr. Thomas—If the gentleman will allow me, I will suggest another amendment which seems to be necessary in order to make the sentence complete. It is to insert the word "highest" before the word "rank;" so

that it shall read: "And shall receive the pay now provided by law as of the highest rank they actually held in the Army at the time of their retirement."

Mr. Butterworth—A man can not hold two ranks in the Army at the same time. This provides already that he shall be retired as of the rank which he actually holds at the date of retirement.

Mr. Thomas—I suggest that amendment in order to put at rest any question which might arise in determining whether the rank he should be retired upon was his rank in the regular service or the rank which he once held in the volunteer service. The retiring board might with propriety question which was meant by the language of this bill. If he was a captain in the regular Army at the time of retirement he might with propriety be retired on that rank, or he might with equal propriety be retired upon the rank of colonel if he had held that rank in the volunteer service. Now, the point I make, and which I think we all desire, is that if the officer is retired as a volunteer officer his grade shall be determined by the highest rank he held at the time of retirement, either in the volunteer or the regular service.

Mr. Browne—The answer to that is that an officer certainly can hold but one rank at the time of his retirement. At some time during his service he might have held a higher rank in the volunteer service than his rank in the regular service at the time of his retirement.

The difficulty that occurs to me is this: Officers are frequently retired for wounds received or disabilities incurred in the service in line of duty. For instance, a regular Army officer who holds in the regular Army the rank of captain may have been a colonel in the volunteer service, and while serving in that rank he may have been wounded in battle or incurred a disability.

Mr. McCook—The purpose of this provision in the pending bill is to repeal that provision of sec. 2, act March 3, 1875.

Mr. Browne—And to retire them on their actual rank.

Mr. Butterworth—Certainly. Under the act which I have last read every man who was retired or who resigned by reason of a wound, however slight, was authorized to come to the War Department and by showing by affidavit or otherwise that at the time he received the wound he was commanding a company or a regiment or a brigade, or acting as major general temporarily, he was authorized to receive the retired pay of the rank he held while in that temporary command, if he was wounded at that time and was subsequently retired on account of such wound.

This has led, as the Committee on Appropriations think, to great abuse; and while there are some meritorious cases where the officer might seemingly be unjustly dealt with, yet they are not sufficiently numerous to induce us to reject a wise and wholesome provision which will correct an abuse.

Mr. Browne—I wish to state how this provision will operate, if I understand the matter correctly. Take the case of Gen. Custer. He was a captain in the Regular Army, but was commissioned a brigadier general in the volunteer service. Now, suppose he had been wounded in battle while holding that rank in the volunteer service, but subsequently and before he was retired (the volunteer service being at an end) was re-mitted to his actual rank in the Regular Army, and was then retired under the law because of the disability he had incurred in action, the question comes up, shall he be retired as a brigadier general or as a captain?

Now, a lieutenant who commands a regiment in action because his superior officers are dead or absent simply commands the regiment as lieutenant. He holds no other rank; he has never been commissioned to any other; and if he be retired he can only be retired upon his rank as a lieutenant. The fact that the command of a regiment devolves upon a company officer does not make a company officer a regimental officer at all. Hence I do not understand that the law would operate in the case stated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Cannon].

Mr. McCook—Now, I am in favor of economy, but I do not approve of this kind of economy. I am sure this proposed amendment will not affect more than ten or twelve officers; and I question the wisdom of commencing now to pare away the retired list in this way.

On the clause relating to mileage of officers over shortest routes, Mr. Butterworth said:

There is probably no appropriation for the Army which has been so liable to abuse as that which is made to pay mileage of officers travelling under orders. There has been fear we have had some wastefulness in that regard. Hence we have inserted in this bill a provision that the travel shall be in the military service, and the necessity therefor shall not only be certified to but shall be stated in the order.

On the clause relating to duty or command according to brevet rank, Mr. Butterworth said:

The necessity of assigning officers according to their brevet rank was not apparent to your committee, nor was there any reason stated by any officer when before them why there should be such an assignment. This tends to a reduction of expense, because when an officer is assigned according to his brevet rank, for instance a colonel as a major or brigadier general, he calls around him the aides to which as major or brigadier general he is entitled and they receive increase of pay and commutation of quarters, which amount, as we ascertained, to a very goodly sum. I will not call this an abuse, but it is entirely unnecessary.

The amendment was agreed to. An amendment providing that aides shall have no additional rank while on duty as such was agreed to. On another amendment, which was also agreed to, to exclude the aides of the General of the Army from the provisions of the section Mr. Butterworth said:

It is but just to the distinguished officer at the head of the Army to leave his military family intact during the remainder of the term of service on the active list, which will terminate under existing law when that officer shall attain to the age of 64. The office of General ceasing when the present head of the Army shall cease

to exercise the duties of the office—he retires from active service, I think, in July next or possibly in 1884.

The next amendment is on page 3, and is simply to insert the words "but no additional rank" after the word "pay," in the 37th line; so that when an officer is detailed to serve upon the staff of the General he will not, as heretofore, receive additional rank. As it is now, if a lieutenant is detailed to act as aide-camp to the General he is promoted, by reason of that assignment, during his service, to the rank of colonel, and receives pay and emoluments accordingly. This is not deemed necessary or desirable; hence this amendment.

The question of retirement on actual rank again coming up Mr. Butterworth said:

It was asserted yesterday that officers did not receive pay according to the rank of the command they held when they were wounded. I dissented from that proposition. For instance, I gave as an illustration that a captain in command of a regiment if he should be wounded while in that command however slight, but yet sufficient to compel his retirement from the service, would receive the retired pay of a colonel although at the time he received the wound he did not actually hold that rank. I was correct in that statement; and I want to call the attention of the committee and of gentlemen specially who were discussing this point on yesterday to the language of section 32 of the act of Aug. 1, 1866, which provided—and you will observe the phraseology of this act:

*"And be it further enacted*, That officers of the Regular Army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle may retire."

Now observe—

"upon the full rank of the command held by them in the Regular or Volunteer service at the time such wounds were received."

Not the rank actually held by them but the rank of the command held by them. And hence under that law officers who were temporarily in command of a regiment, perhaps a captain or a lieutenant, have been retired as colonels, colonels have been retired as major-generals, and so on. So I was correct in my statement yesterday. It is true that provision of law has been repealed. But all those who were retired under its provisions are still paid "according to the rank of the command they held at the time they received the wound." I think that is—I will not call it an abuse, but it is an extravagance possibly that ought to be corrected.

Mr. Upson—I would like to know what the amendment of the committee is.

Mr. Butterworth—It is a motion to strike out all that clause which was intended to correct a law that we deemed to have been misapplied.

Mr. Thomas—I would suggest instead of striking out the proviso that there should be inserted after the word "retirement," in line 70, the words "except such officers as have been retired by special acts of Congress."

Mr. Butterworth—That would not cover it, because they have all been retired under special acts.

Mr. Thomas—Not at all. It is only to prevent the bill doing injustice to those special meritorious cases that I offer this amendment. I think the bill is correct in its theory as presented by the committee, and that this proviso should not be stricken out.

There is no just reason why officers should be paid as of the rank they held temporarily at the time of receiving the wound; and I would like to have the rate of pay brought down to a common-sense and just standard. It seems to me that we have been actuated and prompted by sentiment long enough, and that we ought now to come down to business principles and common justice. These officers should be paid as of the rank they held at the time they received their wounds.

Mr. Ryan—The provision in controversy contained in this bill, as I understand it, is aimed at two classes of officers on the retired list. Let me illustrate: A captain for instance in the volunteer service who, by reason of the colonel being stricken down on the battle field, or some other cause removing the colonel from command, was obliged to take command temporarily, and receiving a wound while thus commanding the regiment, was by reason thereof afterward put upon the retired list, although a lieutenant in the Regular Army at the time he was retired, and only a captain in the volunteer service—as of the rank of colonel—a rank he never held at any time. Now, that is one class that is aimed at here.

Mr. Keifer (the Speaker). There never was any such case.

Mr. Ryan—I am stating it as I understand it, and gentlemen who contradict me can take the floor in their own time and, if they can, prove that I am wrong.

The other class is where, for illustration, a major general in the volunteer service in command of his corps received a wound. After the war was over he was re-mitted to his rank in the Regular Army—that of colonel, if you please. Well, holding that rank in the Regular Army, he was nevertheless retired, because of the wound he received, as of the rank of a major general in the volunteer forces, that being his actual rank when wounded.

Now, my own view is that where an officer in the volunteer service received a wound while in that service, to illustrate, an officer holding the rank of major general in the volunteer service at the time he received the wound, and after the war was over was re-mitted to his rank of colonel in the Regular Army, and retired while he held that rank in the Regular Army, that officer should be retired as of the rank of major general, that being the actual rank he held in the volunteer service when he received the wound for which he was retired. But I doubt the justice of applying that rule to the other class of cases to which I have alluded, where the rank was the rank of command, and not the actual rank held by the officer in the volunteer service when wounded.

In other words, I doubt the propriety and the justice



of retiring as a colonel an officer who held the rank of captain, and never a higher rank in the volunteer service, because for the moment he was in command of a regiment when he received his disability, but when he was actually retired held only the rank of lieutenant in the Regular Army.

Mr. Upson—I am opposed to this provision, in the first place, because I regard it a very unwise and vicious system of education to undertake, by a provision in this appropriation bill, to repeal special and positive acts of Congress whereby private individuals or officers have been rewarded for gallant and meritorious conduct. Now, what are the facts in regard to this matter? A large number, if not the most, of the persons receiving the benefit of these special acts of retirement do so from special acts of Congress for especially gallant and meritorious services. Of that large number upon the retired list who are now receiving the benefits of those acts (there are fifty-seven in all) twenty-five are on the retired list because of the loss of an arm or a leg, one for the loss of his sight, and the rest because of wounds received in line of duty.

Mr. Butterworth—How many does the gentleman say altogether?

Mr. Upson—There are fifty-seven, not including the professors in the Military Academy, who, I believe, have been retired on the rank they held when retired.

Mr. Butterworth—Let me ask my friend right here this question: How many of the twenty-five who lost an arm or a leg were retired as of the rank of the command which they held at the time of their disability? That is the point. How many of them were retired upon the rank of the command which they held when they received their wound, and not upon their actual rank?

Mr. Upson—I cannot tell, but it can be easily ascertained. I will say this, some were retired upon the volunteer rank which they held at the time of receiving the wounds, and others were retired upon a higher rank for special and meritorious service.

Mr. Butterworth—My friend will observe that if an officer lost a leg or an arm he would probably be retired at once and as of the rank held at the time he was retired. Now I want to call my friend's attention to the distinction between those retired as of the rank of the command they held, and those who were retired as of the rank they actually held when they received their wounds. For instance, if a captain in the regular Army was retired on the rank of major general, and he held the commission of major general in the volunteer service at the time he received the wound for which he was retired, then I desire that he shall continue to receive the pay of the actual rank he held when he received that wound. But if a captain, holding the command of a regiment for the moment, for a day, or for any brief time, has been retired upon the rank of the command, although he never held an actual rank above that of captain, the case is different.

Mr. Upson—I venture to say that there is not a single instance such as that put by the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Ryan), and also put yesterday and to-day by the gentleman in charge of this bill (Mr. Butterworth), where an officer temporarily in command of a regiment was retired upon the rank held by him temporarily, and not by brevet or lawfully conferred at the time he received his disability. There are several classes of cases to which I would refer, coming under this provision of the bill, as where Congress, becoming satisfied that an officer has exhibited particular gallantry or specially meritorious conduct, has on these grounds retired officers, who are among the fifty-seven referred to, above the rank which they held at the time of their retirement, but upon the volunteer rank held at the time of receiving their disabilities. There is another class where officers have been retired upon a rank lower than the brevet rank held at the time of being disabled, but higher than the rank actually held at the time of retirement.

Now, the pending provision of this bill would deprive all in the classes referred to (and I believe Gen. Paul, who lost his sight) of the pay which they receive under their respective acts of retirement. It would operate in the same way upon Gen. Ord, Gen. Ricketts, and many others. I say that where officers have come before Congress, and have satisfied Congress that, by reason of gallantry or meritorious conduct, they were entitled to be retired upon a certain rank, it is an unwise system of legislation to undertake to repeal a set of laws of that character by a provision in an appropriation bill. It is not only wrong to a meritorious class of officers, but is vicious legislation; it is an absurdity which the Committee on Appropriations should not attempt, and in which I trust Congress will never indulge.

Mr. Butterworth—There can be no possible trouble about this matter. I can prepare an amendment (though I have not had time to do so) which will draw the line between the cases of officers who ought to receive retired pay under the law, and those who ought not.

I wish to say one thing to the Army. I shall hardly be suspected of being unfriendly to it; but unless the Army consents to the striking off of what are deemed excrescences, it may find that the carving will reach deeper than is now proposed. It is to prevent such a thing that I am seeking to correct what I am impressed to believe are abuses. Nothing could be further from my desire than to do the slightest injustice to any one of the officers on the retired list. And it is the fear that an injustice may in the future be done to all those on the retired list by reason of the abuses resulting from the enactment of such dubious statutes as the one under which many officers were retired as of a rank much above that which they actually held when wounded or held when retired. And we desire now to correct that abuse, lest in future some too radical a corrective may be applied.

Now the gentleman says that no officer is being paid in this way who was retired as of the rank of the command he held at the time he received the wound.

Mr. Upson—No, sir, I did not say that; an officer

may have been breveted and retired as of that rank, and such is the fact, but not upon a mere temporary or unauthorized rank.

Mr. Thomas—I renew the amendment. In the observations I made a few moments since, I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to a proper recognition of the officers on the retired list at this or any other time. But I think the spirit that prompted the Committee on Appropriations in the formulation of this bill is a proper one. While we are willing and anxious to accord to these distinguished officers on the retired list that consideration which their gallantry deserves, we are not willing that more than justice should be done. The pay of the retired list at the present time amounts to \$846,000—no inconsiderable item—one of sufficient magnitude to invite the attention of the legislators of this country. Because, forsooth, certain officers have been put on the retired list on an exaggerated rank, and have up to this time received pay upon that rank, that is no reason or excuse why such payment should be continued from this time on. It is no unjust deprivation to pay them from this time as of the rank they actually held, instead of a fictitious rank or the rank which they may have held for the moment by reason, perchance, of the death or wounding of their superior officers.

It is objected to by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Upson] that this provision is vicious in its tendency, since it is sought to be made part of an appropriation bill. I desire to call his attention to the fact that this bill provides for the payment of the officers of the Army, as well those on the retired list as those on the active list. That is the subject-matter of the bill, and we have the right, and it is entirely proper in this bill we should regulate the rate of pay to be given to these officers.

It seems to me the provision as it stands should be adopted. While it might be improved possibly by specifying certain officers, such as have been mentioned by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Upson], still I think that a wise, just and judicious administration of the law as contained in this provision will not affect those officers, will not change their pay, and will not deprive them of any right or benefit they enjoy under existing law. This only reaches those retired on a higher rank than they actually held.

Now, sir, this Government has been magnanimous to its officers and soldiers, and they can not complain after they have finished their day of usefulness in actual service, that they are placed on the retired list at the actual rank held by them.

Mr. Thomas withdrew his amendment. And Mr. Peelle then offered an amendment that all officers hereafter to be retired, except the General, shall be retired on their actual rank.

Mr. Henderson—I am of opinion that this provision in the appropriation bill ought to be stricken out, and the reason why it should be, in my judgment, is that it occurs to me we have not sufficient information as to what would be the effect of the provision in case we should adopt it. I take it for granted that no member of this committee would be willing to do any wounded or disabled officer of the Army now on the retired list an act of injustice. I certainly sympathize with the objects of the Committee on Appropriations if they intended only to strike at the class of cases which have been referred to, where a man has been put upon the retired list with a rank to which he was not entitled under the law, and I am only surprised to be informed, as I am now, that such retirements have ever been made or authorized at any time. I can not understand how the accidental command of a regiment or company at any time entitled the officer to the rank of the command which he thus accidentally held, whether of a regiment, brigade or division. If any man as a lieutenant was in command of a company, or a lieutenant colonel in command of a regiment, or a colonel in command of a brigade, and was mustered out, he should have been mustered out as a lieutenant, a lieutenant colonel, or a colonel, without reference to the accidental command he held at the time when the wound or disability was received.

Mr. Thomas—Let me ask my colleague if mistakes such as have been referred to were made, and the fact is known, if he is not willing that we should correct those mistakes?

Mr. Henderson—I will say, Mr. Chairman, that if any man below the rank of colonel was in accidental command of a regiment and was wounded and disabled while in such temporary command, and he was afterward retired with the rank of colonel only because of such accidental command, he was in my opinion unlawfully retired as colonel.

Mr. Browne then called attention to the fact that if the amendment was agreed to as presented, retired officers would receive full pay instead of three-fourths pay as now. Amendment withdrawn.

Mr. Thomas then submitted an amendment, striking out extra pay to aides-de-camp in addition to their pay in the line, and the debate continued:

Mr. Butterworth—The officers of the Army from time immemorial when on detached duty have received some pay and allowance in addition to their pay received in the line, because of their increased expenses; and the language my friend would strike out is simply descriptive of the character of the payment to be made to them. The statute provides that these officers shall have additional pay when on such detached duty, and they have, I believe, ever since the beginning of the century, received it. I do not think it ought to be stricken out, as suggested by my friend.

Mr. Thomas—Because an abuse has been practiced for a great number of years that is no reason to my mind why it should be continued. There are plenty of officers of the proper rank who may be detailed for this service and whose pay will not be increased by reason of their detail. There is neither sense nor justice in detailing, for instance, a lieutenant in the Army and giving him a staff position whereby he becomes a colonel and draws the pay of a colonel. We have

had enough of abuse of that kind and it ought to be corrected.

Mr. Browne—Does not this bill provide expressly that that outrage shall not occur in the future?

Mr. Thomas—I hope it will be made so to provide before we are done with it.

Mr. Browne—Would the gentleman from Illinois take a captain or a lieutenant from the camp, bring him to a city, and put him on the staff of a brigadier general or major general without allowing him any commutation for quarters, etc., when he has to meet expenses for the quarters, etc., which are provided in camp?

Mr. Thomas—I certainly would not. But this extra pay is not intended for commutation of quarters. It is pay in addition to that. For he already gets his commutation for quarters under the law as it stands; and there is no reason why this additional pay should be given, unless it be that we may enable our gallant young staff officers to appear at the Germans in better dress.

Mr. Browne—Does the bill not provide that when detached for this service these officers shall have no additional rank? If so will the gentleman from Illinois inform the committee where the extra pay comes in, if not in the way of commutation?

Mr. Thomas—It comes in under the provision of the bill providing for the payment of the officer. It is said this is simply descriptive of the pay they are to receive. That is exactly what I say and object to, and I ask that that be stricken out. Let them receive the pay they are entitled to according to their rank. Their staff duty is not more arduous than is the duty upon the frontier when they are engaged in fighting Indians. There is no reason why a captain doing duty in the city of Washington should receive more pay than an officer on the frontier marching in the wind, the snow, and the storm, and exposing himself to the dangers of battle.

A further amendment striking out additional rank and pay to aides being under discussion, the following debate occurred:

Mr. Thomas—This amendment which I now offer prevents the continuance of the vicious practice of detailing officers of a low grade to fill staff positions of a high grade, as illustrated in several instances where captains have been detailed to fill staff positions, having the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Notably Lieutenant Frederick Grant was Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Grant on General Sheridan's staff. And I might give other instances, for they have been as numerous as the autumn leaves in Vallombrosa.

Mr. Butterworth—My friend from Illinois must be aware that we have already corrected that by an amendment adopted a few moments ago. The object of that amendment was to prevent officers assigned to staff duty having additional rank on that account. The Committee on Appropriations have started out on a line of reasonably vigorous economy; and if it shall please the Committee of the Whole further to economize we shall submit gracefully. It has been the custom to allow these officers serving in cities some reasonable pay on account of their increased expenses. I think that is just.

Mr. Humphrey—To bring it home to the gentleman as a matter of justice, I would like to ask him how he would like to perform the labor of a higher office in rank without pay?

Mr. Thomas—In the first place I deny the truth of the premise of the gentleman. There is no reason why a lieutenant should be detailed to fill a lieutenant-colonel's place. If you will look at the Army Register you will find that we have a large number of colonels and a much larger number of lieutenant-colonels and majors; and there is no reason why a lieutenant or captain should be detailed to fill the place of a colonel or lieutenant-colonel or major, thereby entailing upon the Government additional expense by reason of such detail.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—I rise to oppose the amendment. I do not oppose it because I wish to waste the public money or because I wish to give to any officer of the Army compensation beyond the service performed by him. But the effect of the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Thomas] would be to create an aristocracy of wealth in the Army. In one sense our Army is a democracy. There is no royal road of entrance into the Army. If members of Congress do their duty, any poor boy in this land may have a chance to enter the Army. Officers of the Army are recruited from every rank in life. The majority of Army officers are men who have no means beyond their pay. The experience of our Army for a hundred years past has shown that men ordered to staff duty can not live on the regular pay of their rank. The gentleman from Illinois asks, Why not take colonels and lieutenant-colonels and assign them to this staff duty? The answer to that is, that the duty of a staff officer is such as should be rendered by young men, and not by old men whose heads have grown gray in the service, and who have families, usually large in number, for which to make provision. If such men are ordered to Washington on staff duty they would find themselves practically degraded by the kind of work they would be called upon to perform, and would find themselves subject to expenses beyond the amount of pay they receive. If this amendment should prevail, young men ordered to Washington on staff duty would be punished instead of rewarded for the possession of abilities to perform the duties of the position to which they are called.

We members of Congress know perfectly well that it is not cheap to live in Washington. I heard something from the gentleman from Illinois about men in dress clothes, about men needing more money in order to enable them to wear dress clothes. I would ask the gentleman how the men who in London were conspicuous as leaders of fashion and who, while serving in Lord Cardigan's brigade, when the charge was made at Balaklava, went down to their death?

Mr. Thomas—You had better ask Tennyson.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—They were the very elite, if you like, of aristocratic society; men who were



seldom seen out of dress coats, who thus went bravely down to their death. I tell the gentleman that a dress coat is not the badge of honor and of valor. When gentlemen go into the society of gentlemen, they conform to its usages. I do not wish to humiliate any officer of the Army by bringing him here to Washington and requiring him to appear in public in clothes or live in rooms unworthy of the social position which he is compelled to occupy. The gentleman from Illinois may suppose that he is responding to the prejudices of the people of this country. I tell him that the people of this country, away down in the ranks of labor, know that honor and valor and self-sacrifice can be found even under the guise of a dress coat and an army uniform.

Mr. Thomas—I am delighted to have received so handsome a line of instruction and advice from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) with reference to dress coats. He inquires of me how the men who went down to their death at Balaklava were dressed. I refer him to Tennyson, who is able to tell him very much better than I can. But because the leaders of fashion of London went down at Balaklava it does not follow that officers detailed on staff duty in the city of Washington have more arduous duties to perform or more dangers to encounter than the officers who are following the hostile Indians through Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, and other sections of our frontier. When the gentleman proposes to make a little cheap capital for himself by insinuating that I was attempting to appeal to the passions of the people I want to say to him that an attempt to do common justice between the people and these officers is no appeal to popular prejudice; and no one would be further from resorting to anything of that kind than I would. I can only say that it comes with good grace from the gentleman, for out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and he naturally turns to that which wells up within himself.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Thomas as modified, there were—ayes 23, noes 27.

Finally the clause was amended so as to read:

The Lieutenant-General may have two aides-de-camp, to be selected from officers of the line below the rank of lieutenant colonel; that each major-general may have two aides-de-camp, to be selected from the captains or first lieutenants of the line; that each brigadier-general may have one aide-de-camp, to be selected from the first lieutenants of the line; *Provided, however,* That no officer shall remain absent from his regiment on such duty for a longer period than three years. *And provided further,* That such officers so detailed for staff duty shall not have or receive any additional rank or pay over and above their regular rank and pay, by reason of such detail or assignment to such staff duty.

An amendment by Mr. Thomas cutting off extra pay to acting commissaries of subsistence was defeated. Mr. McMillin then introduced the matter of retirements under the acts of June 30, 1882, and previous acts, and said:

I make the point of order that that portion of this bill changes existing law, and, while changing existing law, does not retrench expenditures, and for that reason is obnoxious to the rule. There can be no doubt it will require more money to pay our Army and officers with a retired list, say of 1,000, than it would to pay it with a retired list of only 400. As the law now stands it restricts the retired list to 400, while the object, as I understand it, of this provision of the bill is to enlarge that list. As stated yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio, if adopted this provision of the bill will have that effect. On that account then it is obnoxious to the rule.

Now, Mr. Chairman, while on this subject I will state that we have probably a larger corps of officers in proportion to the number of enlisted men than any other army in the world. We have in command of between 23,000 and 25,000 men some two to three thousand officers of all grades. As has been suggested, we have also more than fifty-five paymasters to pay them. But an amendment will be offered to reduce the Pay Department. It is not good policy on this appropriation bill to change the law so as to make the retired list unrestricted when it is now restricted to a certain number.

Mr. Butterworth—I do not think the point of order is well taken. The provision is intended to construe the act of June 30, 1882. That act provided that whenever an officer attained the age of 64 he should be placed on the retired list. It was not the intention of that law to provide as it has been construed, nor do I think it is fairly open to the construction which has been given to it. This merely provides that nothing contained in that act shall be so construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict retirements from active service in the Army, as authorized by law in force at the date of the approval of said act, the retirements under the provisions of that act being in addition to those theretofore authorized by law. This provision does not intend, nor does it purport to increase the number of retirements, but is merely declaratory of the meaning of the act of 1882.

Mr. McMillin—But will not the effect of that declaration increase the number of retired officers?

Mr. Butterworth—No, that does not follow.

The subject was passed over, and Mr. Browne submitted the following amendment:

That whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of paymaster general, assistant paymaster general, deputy paymaster general, or paymaster in the Army, by death, dismissal, resignation, retirement, or other cause, the same shall not be filled by appointment or otherwise; and whenever the force in the Pay Department shall not be sufficient for the due payment of the troops, the Secretary of War is authorized and required to detail, under such regulations as he may prescribe, an officer or officers in the Quartermaster's Department to supply the deficiency; and when the paymasters have all died, been dismissed, resigned, or been retired as heretofore stated, the payment of the Army shall be wholly transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Whenever, however, a vacancy occurs in the office of the paymaster general, the duties of that office shall devolve on the next officer in rank in the Pay Department.

Mr. Browne—In the Pay Department as now organized there are fifty-five officers, one brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, and fifty majors.

In addition, there are fifty-four paymasters' clerks. The salaries of these officers aggregate \$219,100. I attempted to ascertain how much in addition was paid for mileage, commutation for fuel, forage, quarters, etc., but was not able to get reliable figures. However, I assume you may add to the sum stated \$200,000. So, then, the Pay Department of the Army costs the Government from \$400,000 to \$500,000 per annum. Now, take this bill; the total amount appropriated by it is less than \$25,000,000. If every dollar of this sum passed through the hands of the Pay Department we would be paying quite 2 per cent. for the mere duty of passing the money over the pay table. But in fact, if you will examine the bill, the amount appropriated in the clause now under consideration is only \$11,800,000, and a sum less than this is actually disbursed by the Pay Department. While I do not pretend to be precisely accurate, I think I am safe in asserting that the Pay Department in fact disburses only from \$10,000,000 to \$11,000,000 per annum, so we pay 4 per cent. for the mere disbursement of the money for the payment of the troops. This bill provides—but before alluding to that I desire to call the attention of the committee briefly to the fact, and I do not complain of it, that under the skeleton organization of our Army we have 2,412 officers, and if we are to add to them contract surgeons and hospital helps, which would make 210 more, we find an aggregate of 2,622, and then add to that 400 on the retired list, and we have in fact for an Army of less than 25,000 men (probably not more than 22,000) over 3,000 officers.

Mr. Reagan—There are 17,651 privates.

Mr. Browne—Now I assert, what every gentleman who bore any part in the recent struggle knows, that there was scarcely a volunteer paymaster during that service who did not pay a number of men every year equal to the whole number now in our standing Army. Certainly it did not in those days require more than two paymasters, with their complement of clerks, to pay 17,000 or 18,000 men. To-day, however, for the purpose of paying these 17,000 men we have fifty-five officers, and in addition to that, as I have already stated, fifty-four paymasters' clerks, making one hundred and nine altogether.

Mr. Maginnis—But the army is very much scattered now. Mr. Browne—That is true. I was coming to that. It is said that the Army is scattered, that they are not altogether as they were at the time to which I refer. There is no question about that; and it will require a larger number of paymasters, if we are to pay through the Paymaster's Department, and a larger proportion of these officers to pay an equal number of troops than in war times, because of the fact that they are so scattered. This amendment proposes this: that as vacancies occur in the Pay Department, they shall not be filled by appointment or otherwise. I do not propose to take any officer out of the service, but to wait until vacancies occur in the ordinary way by death, resignation, or otherwise, and when the Pay Department ceases to transfer it to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. As I stated, when these vacancies occur in the Pay Department, they are not to be filled. I propose to allow the payments to be made through the Pay Department as long as that department shall be sufficient for that purpose. When it falls below that, the Secretary of War shall detail from the Quartermaster's Department additional help, so that the pay of the troops may go on. When we have reached the end of the Pay Department, the whole business of paying the Army shall be transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Now, we have quartermasters with all of our detachments and with each detail of troops. We have quartermasters at all of our stations—post quartermasters as well as regimental quartermasters. The quartermaster having charge, for instance, of the stores for a particular post has also or may have reported to him by the adjutant or other proper officer in charge the number of troops to be paid by him, and he makes a requisition upon the proper department for so much money as is necessary to pay them. It may be sent to him as the money is now sent to our distributing pension agents throughout the country. If the command is located at a point where there is a bank or national depository, it may be sent to him by draft and deposited in such bank or depository, and as he pays the troops from time to time, he draws his check for the sum due or draws the money, if he makes the payments in money. That is a practical system.

If there be no bank or depository at or near the post the draft may be sent to the nearest bank, and troops sent from the command to escort the money to the post, as is now done for the protection of the paymaster or paymaster's clerk. There is a convenience about this plan—and I have talked with Army officers in reference to this subject, who generally approve it—which does not exist in the present system. Besides that, take for illustration the case where a paymaster is called upon to make payment at a post where he expects to find, say five hundred men. In point of fact he may find only a few at the post, the larger number being on detached service, some at one point and some at another, ten, fifteen, or twenty-five miles distant. The result is that he pays as many as he finds at the post and then leaves sufficient money on deposit to pay the rest when they come in from time to time. He leaves his vouchers at the post with either the commissary of subsistence or the quartermaster or other officer, who pays the money out as the detachments of troops drop in, and take their receipts on the pay rolls for it. Thus practically you do at times what this amendment contemplates shall be uniformly done.

Mr. Upson—Leaves his money on deposit where to pay the balance?

Mr. Browne—Leaves his money in the safe of the quartermaster or sutler. If the gentleman will look at the various acts of Congress passed for the relief of defaulting paymasters he will find that is a very common thing.

Mr. Upson—I do not understand they are authorized to leave their money on deposit.

Mr. Browne—I do not say that they are; but I am stating what is done. Now, if the money is left with the Quartermaster's Department the quartermaster may pay the soldier from time to time when he is present to receive his pay; and he makes up his returns of payment with his quartermaster's returns and accounts to the proper pay department. This is done now in the Navy, where the purser is a quartermaster. There is no trouble or confusion of accounts at all. I think by the time the provisions of this act become operative the Congress of the United States might say that for the purpose of making these payments of troops the Secretary of War should detail officers from the line; for we have an officer now for every eight or nine men. They are certainly not all on actual duty; and it strikes me as perfectly practicable for the Secretary of War to detail for the time officers from the line who may discharge the duties of paymasters. To be sure, it would have to be done under

certain regulations as to bonds, etc. But the real purpose of this amendment is to render the Pay Department more efficient and to get clear of the expenditure of half a million of dollars a year.

Mr. McGinnis—Why take away from the President the right to appoint the Chief of the Pay Corps?

Mr. Browne—The only object in that provision was this: The chief paymaster now has the rank of brigadier general, and this provision was simply intended to provide that, in the event of that officer retiring or resigning, or otherwise going out of service, the next in rank should take his place, and that in going up to the office of Paymaster General he should receive no increased rank or pay. It does not take away the appointment by the President, but simply provides the next in rank shall take the place of the Paymaster General. I presume that leaves the appointment with the President as under the law it now stands.

Mr. Upson—While I have not given the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana much consideration, it strikes me that it would be a very wise provision if adopted, and would tend to impair the efficiency of the Army as well as make more insecure public funds. It seems to me it would require the same amount of labor to perform the same service whether done in the Quartermaster's Department or Paymaster's Department. There is complaint all the time about there being too many officers or too many clerks. If that complaint is well founded, let the number be reduced within the necessities of the service. But I believe the practical operation of this amendment would be simply to increase the Quartermaster's Department without reducing expenditures, excepting perhaps as to the rank of a few officers. Furthermore, I believe that those two Departments should be kept separate. Their transactions are entirely different; and I believe in the practical operation of the amendment it would be found there would be many more cases of robbery and theft of public funds than we have witnessed in the past. And it would be found there would be application after application for large safes and for vaults to protect this money to be kept at the posts on the frontier and throughout the country. As I understand the policy of the Government as to the payments made by the paymasters, it is this: that the money shall be paid out as soon as possible after it is drawn from the Treasury; that the paymasters shall go at once to the different posts of the country, and make payment of the troops as rapidly as possible, taking the necessary funds with them. Under this amendment, as I understand it, by the transfer of the Pay Department to the Quartermaster Department, this large amount of money, amounting to ten or twelve millions of dollars or more annually, would be kept at the different posts in greater or less amount, not telling for how long a time, with the consequence that it would be subject to loss by robbery and theft. And I cannot for the life of me see where there would be any saving to the Government, except perhaps in the rank of a few officers. It would require just as many men to pay out ten million dollars, whether they were quartermasters' clerks or paymasters' clerks, with equal cost to the Government. This change would destroy an old system which has grown up with our Army, and I believe would be detrimental to its efficiency.

Mr. Brown—Let me suggest to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Upson] that my amendment does not contemplate sending these large sums of money to be kept in the Quartermaster's Department at all. It provides the Quartermaster's Department shall make payment under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. And if a paymaster can take charge of and keep safely United States funds, why cannot a quartermaster?

Upon a division, 68 were in favor of the amendment and 5 against, but no quorum was present.

Mr. Upson, December 27, on continuing the discussion, said that "if that amendment should become a law it would destroy a system of payment in the U. S. Army which dates back to the reorganization in 1821, and has stood the test of practical experience, both in peace and in war, for the past sixty-one years, meeting during that period with the very general approval of the highest military authorities."

Mr. Upson, who evidently was well instructed on his subject, then recounted the doings in Congress during past years in the matter of consolidating the Pay Department with the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments, and quoted the views of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Meade, Thomas, Foster, Townsend, Brice, McDowell, Terry, Grover, Dodge, Howard, McClellan, Getty, Angur, Ord, Kelton, Marcy and others. In concluding his argument against the amendment, he said: "If the duties of paymasters were conferred upon acting assistant quartermasters stationed at posts, who are generally lieutenants, subject to frequent changes, it would cause frequent removals or transfers of the public funds in their charge, and tend to interrupt and postpone the regular and prompt payment of the troops. There are at this time 200 acting assistant quartermasters, stationed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, including all of the Territories and more than twenty States."

"It is not believed that any one officer could perform the duties, make all the returns now required by law and the regulations of the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and do it satisfactorily. The performance of this duty under widely different systems would produce confusion in the disbursements, and would inevitably tend to inaccuracy, as past experience has demonstrated."

"Another serious objection to the amendment proposed is that, should it become a law, it would take from the President the authority, very wisely and properly conferred, of selecting a suitable officer for the supervision of the Pay Department of the Army. The last clause of the amendment provides, 'whenever, however, a vacancy occurs in the office of Paymaster General the duties of that office shall devolve on the next officer in rank in the Pay Department.' In such an event the duties of Paymaster General might devolve upon a defaulting, incompetent, or otherwise unworthy officer. This appears to me to be a very objectionable and dangerous feature of the amendment. In my judgment the proposed amendment would be detrimental to the military service, and should not be adopted."

A WASHINGTON despatch to the Boston Journal says: "Attention is called to the fact that vast numbers of petitions are being received here from all parts of the country for the passage of the bill to increase the pension to \$40 of those who have lost a limb. These petitions are printed in common form, and are believed to be the work of claim agents. The President of the Maimed Soldiers' League, here upon being inquired of, said that so far as he knew, neither the Central League here nor any of its branches had sent out any printed forms of petition. The evident interference of claim agents in the matter has caused a close scrutiny of the bill, and a decision to strike out a clause upon which it was believed their interest was founded, which would enable them to push their services upon pensioners. This was the clause extending the benefits of the bill to all who had suffered an equal disability to the loss of an arm, leg, hand or foot. The claim agents' opportunity would have been in preparing and presenting evidence of this equal disability. Thus amended, the measure will be as far out of the clutches of the claim agents as any pension measure can be."



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD IN 1883.

THE commencement of a new year, with a fresh administration at the head of State affairs, seems to be the proper time for some general remarks regarding the National Guard. Doubtless the views we shall express may jar more or less on many who wear the uniform, but as agitation and discussion elicit truth and tend to promote improvement, the points made, whether welcome or unwelcome, may accomplish what they are intended to produce—that is, excite a healthful agitation concerning National Guard affairs.

There is no question that the material of which the National Guard of New York is made up generally consists of brave, steady and intelligent men, who under grave circumstances would fight as gallantly and suffer as patiently as did the veterans of our wars. To use the terse expression, "They would fight until they dropped," but the trouble is they would drop bravely but uselessly before the end in view was accomplished. Can their staying powers, as a whole, be improved?

It is idle to expect to make a regular army out of citizens engaged in the duties of the office, the store, the workshop or the farm. The members of the Guard are citizen volunteers, who can not and will not neglect their business pursuits for military duties. If they should do that they would cease to be the respected citizens they now are, and hence is both absurd and useless for professional soldiers to expect more of them; but, on the other hand, it is equally absurd to maintain at a large expense to the State, and at an enormous waste of time and energy to the individual man, a uniformed "figure," showy, but comparatively helpless. The National Guard of New York, in point of readiness for active service and efficiency for practical purposes, is not what it should be. Many improvements could and should be made, and to accomplish these probably the first thing needed is encouragement to do well.

It is one of the unaccountable mysteries that the corporations and moneyed institutions of this State show so great a lack of interest in the National Guard, which is the executive arm of the State. Viewed simply as a police force, the Guard is an insurance and a security against violence almost incalculable in value. Its very existence as a police force, which will and can shoot, has saved life and property to a vast amount. Disband this force, kill it by neglect, and how long would the paid police and special constables be able to cope with the lawless element always present in all civilized communities? Think of it, gentlemen, directors and officers of moneyed corporations, and for your own sake and for the sake of your stockholders, be a little less narrow-minded in forbidding your clerks and employees to devote a reasonable time to the military drill, which is the life of the force which insures your property against the plunder and violence of mobs!

As a police force the public owe much to the National Guard. It has never failed to discharge its duties in this respect, and is to-day amply able to continue to do so. But, admirable as the Guard is as a police force, it has still higher duties. Volunteer defenders of their homes and State, soldiers in name, soldiers in appearance, and soldiers at heart, the men who fill its ranks require only encouragement from those whom they defend, and judicious care and treatment from the Executive, whose orders they obey, to become soldiers in fact.

And now to the National Guard itself, and those who are to control it.

Two broad, general paths present themselves to view, to either of which the Adjutant General and the officers of the State military departments may direct the Guard.

The one, broad, easy, and popular, tends to the de little, do nothing policy, giving us a showy and apparently strong force—on paper. It means a suave management and patronizing attention to reviews and parades, and is a policy which, in nine cases out of ten, will prove attractive and popular, but must have fatal results if serious riots should occur in the future.

The other policy is less popular and more liable to be misunderstood. It is to make soldiers desirous of real, solid, substantial improvement in discipline and strength, and consequently to disgust the lazy and the careless both among the officers and the rank and file. To carry it out reform is necessary, not misapplied energy for radical reform all at once, but firm, patient tenacity of purpose, which looks to gradual accomplishment of the end held in view. It is such a policy as that which has been ably carried out in Pennsylvania by Adjutant General Latta, who has taken hold of the disorganized militia, so badly handled by the rioters of 1877, and moulded it into fine, soldierly and thoroughly equipped battalions, which call forth praises from officers of our own and other regular armies.

Here in New York a State camp has been successfully started by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, and if the improvement it produced on some of the city regiments has been so marked, how much more must its value be to the separate companies scattered throughout the State, which could thus be brought together and solidified by mutual intercourse and drill in camp? We speak of the separate companies especially, for the military spirit of the State outside of cities should be encouraged as true military policy. From the country the main strength of our volunteer battalions came in time of war, and of all the uses of the soldier the country furnishes, on the whole, better material than is obtainable from cities.

The columns of the JOURNAL have called attention to the necessity of proper instruction of officers in all practical duties which they may be called upon to discharge. It is a

subject of the greatest importance, which requires careful reflection.

If there is one thing more than another by which the Guard is—to use the jockey term—"overweighted," it is with paper and ink. Reports, returns, red tape to the right of them, red tape to the left of them, red tape to the front of them, bind, hamper and worry officers. Then there is still more red tape above and below them in the shape of other reports, until the overburdened officer finds himself in the position of an unpaid clerk, and the time which should be devoted to instruction of his command is taken up by clerical labor merely. This labor should be at once reduced to the minimum. The argument advanced that it is of great importance that officers should be familiar with and accustomed to the correct making out of returns required in the Regular Army is true only to a limited extent, and no further. It is a part of their education which can be rapidly acquired when the emergency arises, but the knowledge of military manoeuvres, how to take care of men, their wants and needs; in other words, how best to manage them, requires practice and experience. The men should know and have confidence in their officers and the officers should study the habits and dispositions of their men, more in the National Guard than in any other service; and every moment devoted to this duty is a gain. Strength of character, ability and experience are the supposed reasons why an officer is elected by his men, and in addition he should possess judgment to know the difference between courteous treatment and undue familiarity while on duty. The relationship should be that of father and son—respect, honor, and obey—you lead and I follow. It is not the commission which ennoble the man, the man should ennoble and honor the commission. Secure the respect and confidence of your men, and when the emergency arrives you have the victory half won.

It is of the greatest importance to keep men interested so that they shall attend drills with alacrity. The true officer encourages them in doing well; endeavors to amuse them, looks to their comfort, and avoids, above all things, listless dragging and expenditure of time and money.

We have made the remark that the National Guard is composed of men who would under certain circumstances fight bravely. We mean chiefly that the men will do well when they are properly led, and have thorough confidence in their officers. Care, however, should be taken not to recruit men unable to stand a certain amount of fatigue, and this can only be accomplished by compulsory physical examination at time of enlistment. It is natural to desire full ranks, but the great necessity is to tone up the Guard so that it shall have in its ranks able-bodied as well as plucky members. No one will deny that there would be a great improvement in the working and staying power of the force if this were insisted upon, and for a time only would the number recruited be less. Once have it understood that it is an honor to belong to the Guard, that the very fact of being in its ranks carries the passport of belonging to a picked force, and there will be less trouble about recruiting than there is now.

One of the most singular deficiencies we discover in talking with the men is their total ignorance of the military law of the State, their rights, duties, etc., and this arises from the fact that up to the present time no steps have ever been taken to instruct the men in the regulations and laws governing them. They are recruited in the most cases hastily and under great promises. Instead of that, every man is entitled before he takes the obligation to know what the obligation is, and it should be given him to read and digest before enlistment. Copies of the laws should be accessible to every man, more so than company by-laws. Simple justice demands this.

The subject of uniforms is, to the surprise of many, a matter which has caused a great deal of hard feeling. It is singular that it should be so. Experience has shown conclusively that a plain dress, suitable to the wear and tear of hard work, and requiring but little extra labor for cleaning, is a great comfort to the soldier; and this is recognized in all working armies throughout the world. The age of fues and feathers has gone by. Two years ago the most unpopular thing was a State uniform; any suggestion in that direction met with universal detestation; but the Guard moves as well as the world; and we see that organization after organization becomes desirous of wearing the State clothing and otherwise profiting by the steps which have been taken to increase the comfort of the rank and file. It would be well for the new administration to follow the lead, in this respect, marked out by the outgoing staff.

Let all friends of the National Guard unite with us in the trust that the coming year will give them a much-needed Revised Code;—one simplifying the duties, increasing the efficiency, and properly recognizing the services of all those young men of the State who, by their enlistment in the Guard, array themselves on the side of law and order. To the new General Staff we give our kindest greetings, and express the hope that they recognize the importance of their duties, and will earnestly labor in behalf of those who should look up to them as leaders in fact as well as nominal superiors by commission.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, S. N. Y.

THIS report is dated Dec. 15, but was not given out generally until the present week, though apparently ready for publication long before. For some reason an advance copy seems to have been given to a daily journal, we hope without the knowledge of the Inspector General, for such

documents should be distributed to the press at the same time.

According to this report the strength of the Guard at the muster, 1882, was as follows:

| Divisions.   | Present.... | Absent.... | Aggregate.... | Gain.... | Loss.... | Not gain.... | Not loss.... | Percentage present.... |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| First .....  | 3,824       | 1,214      | 5,038         | 833      | 1,254    | 421          | .76          |                        |
| Second ..... | 2,205       | 591        | 2,796         | 402      | 593      | 191          | .79          |                        |
| Third .....  | 1,245       | 672        | 1,917         | 477      | 553      | 76           | .65          |                        |
| Fourth ..... | 1,401       | 548        | 1,949         | 796      | 728      | 68           | .72          |                        |
| Totals ..... | 8,675       | 3,025      | 11,700        | 2,508    | 3,128    | 620          | .74          |                        |

The strength of the guard at the muster of 1881 was:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Present ..... | 10,863 |
| Absent .....  | 5,119  |
| Total .....   | 15,982 |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Per centage present at muster 1881 .....   | .679  |
| Per centage present at muster 1882 .....   | .741  |
| The net loss sustained by organizations now in the guard from 1881 is .....          | 620   |
| The actual loss in the whole force by reason of disbandment and all causes, is ..... | 4,282 |
| The per centage present at all parades in 1881 was .....                             | .62   |
| The per centage present at all parades in 1882 was .....                             | .64   |

This is considered the available force for any ordinary occasion.

After referring to the rendition of certain reports in which the 69th and 71st regiments and the 20th Separate Company are reported as deficient, it is stated that the discipline and tactical instruction, as a whole, have greatly improved during the past year, and that in every direction efforts are being made to secure better officers as instructors, and to inculcate in the men true soldierly bearing and military courtesy as the basis for higher instruction. The lack of delinquent courts is reported as a serious drawback to the maintenance of discipline in the separate companies, and attention is called to the necessity of detaching the Brigade Judge Advocate to visit each organization once a year to try all cases presented.

With the exception of about ten separate companies every command has been twice inspected during the year, and the department is in possession of full and complete data relating to the character, proficiency, and general condition of every organization, and thorough reports rendered possible by the constant presence of an inspector at the State camp, were forwarded in the case of each command ordered there. The improvement in camp was most remarkable, and creditable in every instance. From the report we quote as follows:

"The following is the comparative standing of the various organizations, 100 being the highest attainable mark of merit."

"Those fortunate enough to obtain the experience and instruction of camp have the advantage in most cases, as the practice there in such points as 'guard duty,' 'military courtesy,' etc., gained for them better average marks. Undoubtedly the others would stand much higher with equal opportunities."

"An examination of this table is recommended as interesting reading, as it in part demonstrates the wisdom of reducing the Guard by disbanding poor and weak organizations, retaining the best, and recruiting new and better material at such points as were deemed necessary. (In every case where a poor regiment or battalion was disbanded, the best class of men have come forward and formed separate companies of the highest order.)"

"The average standing in 1880 was 47.27; 1881, 47.20, and in 1882, 55.27. As a rule, to-day, the material is of a better class and better officered, and requires but a year or two of wise and liberal policy, with camp instruction, to supplement the present more intelligent system pursued in the armory, to raise the force to a very high point of efficiency."

"The great need is still for good officers and better instructors, the enlisted men even in the poor organizations being of a high order of intelligence, and anxious and willing to receive proper instruction."

## REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.

| Organizations.       | 1880.          |                            | 1881.          |                            | 1882.          |                            |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
|                      | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>centage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>centage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>centage<br>present. |
| 7th Regiment .....   | 74             | .61                        | 71             | .65                        | 73             | .66                        |
| 23d Regiment .....   | 63             | .61                        | 71             | .64                        | 74             | .69                        |
| 22d Regiment .....   | 65             | .66                        | 67             | .65                        | 75             | .63                        |
| 12th Regiment .....  | 64             | .59                        | 65             | .61                        | 70             | .65                        |
| 9th Regiment .....   | 62             | .64                        | 50             | .56                        | 65             | .55                        |
| 13th Regiment .....  | 61             | .67                        | 63             | .59                        | 65             | .67                        |
| 47th Regiment .....  | 60             | .58                        | 58             | .51                        | 56             | .56                        |
| 14th Regiment .....  | 56             | .60                        | 53             | .55                        | 50             | .62                        |
| 69th Regiment .....  | 52             | .56                        | 48             | .59                        | 48             | *                          |
| 8th Regiment .....   | 49             | .66                        | 48             | .58                        | 64             | .55                        |
| 74th Regiment .....  | 44             | .48                        | 46             | .50                        | 51             | .48                        |
| 10th Regiment .....  | 43             | .50                        | †              | †                          | †              | †                          |
| 10th Battalion ..... | —              | —                          | 60             | .61                        | 67             | .70                        |
| 71st Regiment .....  | 42             | .70                        | 58             | .65                        | 66             | *                          |
| 11th Regiment .....  | 41             | .86                        | 40             | .49                        | 54             | .56                        |
| 25th Regiment .....  | 41             | .58                        | †              | †                          | †              | †                          |
| 32d Regiment .....   | 41             | .62                        | 40             | .41                        | 40             | .56                        |
| 5th Regiment .....   | 40             | .59                        | 38             | .43                        | †              | †                          |
| 21st Regiment .....  | 40             | .54                        | 37             | .43                        | †              | †                          |
| 51st Regiment .....  | 40             | .50                        | 33             | .33                        | †              | †                          |
| 17th Battalion ..... | 40             | .74                        | 40             | .63                        | †              | †                          |
| 35th Battalion ..... | 40             | §                          | 30             | §                          | †              | †                          |
| 65th Regiment .....  | 40             | .35                        | 47             | .39                        | 52             | .43                        |
| 48th Regiment .....  | 38             | §                          | 35             | .56                        | †              | †                          |
| 26th Battalion ..... | 38             | .77                        | 38             | .75                        | †              | †                          |
| 54th Regiment .....  | 38             | .46                        | †              | †                          | †              | †                          |
| 16th Battalion ..... | 35             | .60                        | 28             | †                          | †              | †                          |
| 20th Battalion ..... | 38             | .65                        | 30             | †                          | †              | †                          |

\* Incomplete returns.

† Reduced to a Battalion.

‡ Disbanded.

§ No returns.



SEPARATE COMPANIES.

| Organizations.          | 1880.          |                         | 1881.          |                         | 1882.          |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                         | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>cent<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>cent<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Per<br>cent<br>present. |
| 6th Company.....        | 78             | .92                     | 78             | .86                     | 82             | .84                     |
| 12th.....               | 67             | .73                     | 58             | .86                     | 59             | .61                     |
| 23d.....                | 60             | .67                     | 64             | .64                     | 69             | .59                     |
| 22d.....                | 59             | .55                     | 66             | .60                     | 59             | .62                     |
| 30th.....               | 59             | .62                     | 68             | .66                     | 80             | .73                     |
| 34th.....               | 59             | .76                     | 40             | .73                     | 57             | .60                     |
| 1st.....                | 53             | .65                     | 58             | .63                     | 38             | .60                     |
| 15th, of Lockport.....  | 53             | .51                     | 25             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      |
| 15th, Poughkeepsie..... | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 38             | .44                     |
| 17th.....               | 53             | .64                     | 61             | .56                     | 56             | .55                     |
| 25th.....               | 53             | .57                     | 43             | .47                     | 49             | .52                     |
| 3d.....                 | 52             | .71                     | 52             | .61                     | 62             | .66                     |
| 16th.....               | 52             | .71                     | 52             | .59                     | 54             | .52                     |
| 20th.....               | 52             | .73                     | 67             | .81                     | 60             | ..                      |
| 7th.....                | 50             | .85                     | 56             | .73                     | 50             | .64                     |
| 21st.....               | 50             | .69                     | 50             | .69                     | 54             | .58                     |
| 33d.....                | 50             | .74                     | 62             | .52                     | 58             | .60                     |
| 9th.....                | 49             | .72                     | 51             | .70                     | 49             | .60                     |
| 18th.....               | 49             | .84                     | 40             | .68                     | 38             | .60                     |
| 13th, Warsaw.....       | 48             | .56                     | 65             | .75                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 13th, Jamestown.....    | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 35             | .91                     |
| 28th, Elmira.....       | 48             | .68                     | 36             | .81                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 28th, Utica.....        | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 45             | .72                     |
| 36th.....               | 48             | .76                     | 46             | .81                     | 52             | .80                     |
| 37th.....               | 48             | .79                     | 47             | .74                     | 53             | .67                     |
| 5th, Rome.....          | 47             | .62                     | 28             | .69                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 5th, Newburgh.....      | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 52             | .79                     |
| 32d.....                | 47             | .57                     | 32             | .52                     | 45             | .57                     |
| 24th, Ellenville.....   | 46             | .63                     | 26             | .48                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 24th, Utica.....        | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 36             | .67                     |
| 31st.....               | 46             | .85                     | 42             | .96                     | 57             | .75                     |
| 4th, Jamestown.....     | 45             | .82                     | 35             | .81                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 4th, Yonkers.....       | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 42             | .73                     |
| 19th, Lowville.....     | 45             | .68                     | 26             | .39                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 19th, Poughkeepsie..... | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 60             | .70                     |
| 26th.....               | 43             | .55                     | 43             | .44                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 35th.....               | 42             | .83                     | 42             | .71                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 29th, Horseheads.....   | 37             | .48                     | 24             | .30                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 29th, Oswego.....       | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 58             | .73                     |
| 14th, Batavia.....      | 36             | .77                     | 30             | .64                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 14th, Kingston.....     | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 44             | .73                     |
| 27th.....               | 36             | ..                      | 30             | .28                     | 24             | .45                     |
| 10th, Ellenville.....   | 35             | .43                     | 25             | .33                     | ..             | ..                      |
| 10th, Newburgh.....     | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 62             | .84                     |
| 11th, Westfield.....    | 35             | .32                     | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      |
| 11th, Mt. Vernon.....   | 33             | .51                     | ..             | ..                      | 56             | .56                     |
| 2d, Port Henry.....     | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      |
| 8th.....                | New            | ..                      | 55             | .65                     | 73             | .73                     |
| 38th.....               | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 70             | .85                     |
| 39th.....               | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 75             | .68                     |
| 40th.....               | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 38             | .52                     |
| 41st.....               | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 53             | .27                     |
| 42d.....                | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 20             | .59                     |
| 2d, Auburn.....         | ..             | ..                      | ..             | ..                      | 74             | .78                     |

\* No returns.  
† Disbanded.  
‡ Now the 18th Separate Company.  
§ Average standing as Cavalry.

BATTERIES.

| Organizations.  | 1880.          |                        | 1881.          |                        | 1882.          |                        |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|                 | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. |
| E. Second.....  | 59             | .80                    | 60             | .77                    | 60             | .76                    |
| N. Third.....   | 57             | .55                    | 58             | .60                    | 59             | .52                    |
| L. Sixth.....   | 53             | .72                    | 65             | .66                    | 69             | .75                    |
| F. Fourth.....  | 50             | .70                    | 55             | .57                    | 50             | .51                    |
| G.....          | 49             | .47                    | 30             | .74                    | ..             | ..                     |
| K. First.....   | 48             | .81                    | 47             | .73                    | 62             | .68                    |
| B.....          | 47             | .80                    | 48             | .71                    | ..             | ..                     |
| M. Seventh..... | 46             | .71                    | 50             | .57                    | 51             | .78                    |
| A.....          | 37             | .46                    | 20             | .35                    | ..             | ..                     |
| D.....          | 30             | .64                    | 40             | .62                    | ..             | ..                     |
| H.....          | 28             | .57                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| Fifth.....      | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     | 52             | .79                    |

CAVALRY.

| Troops. | 1880.          |                        | 1881.          |                        | 1882.          |                        |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|         | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. | Stand-<br>ing. | Percentage<br>present. |
| E.....  | 56             | .73                    | 56             | .68                    | 56             | ..                     |
| M.....  | 49             | .67                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| G.....  | 47             | .60                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| A.....  | 45             | .66                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| I.....  | 45             | .64                    | 45             | .80                    | ..             | ..                     |
| D.....  | 44             | .81                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| C.....  | 44             | .69                    | 44             | .82                    | 552            | ..                     |
| H.....  | 43             | .60                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| F.....  | 39             | .58                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |
| K.....  | 39             | .60                    | ..             | ..                     | ..             | ..                     |

\* Disbanded.  
† As 11th Separate Co. ‡ Formerly Troop C.  
§ As 5th Battery.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The 22d Regiment has the honor of standing first in merit among regiments, namely..... .75  
The 6th Separate Company first among companies..... .82  
The 6th Battery first among batteries..... .69

The best general attendance at seven parades required by law:

Of the regiments, the 23d..... .69  
Of the battalions, the 10th..... .70  
Of the companies, Co. B, 10th Battalion..... .85

The 22d fully deserves the first place accorded to it in this report, which in this respect agrees with the remarks made by the JOURNAL at the close of the State camp last summer.

We do not consider it necessary to reproduce the extracts from the inspection reports of the different organizations contained in this document, as the JOURNAL at the time they were made furnished elaborate and impartial reports of all the inspections, to the statements of which, although they do not agree in every respect with the views of the Inspector General, it still adheres.

We certainly think that several regiments have not received the standing they deserve, and there is no doubt that the 23d and 12th regiments are rated too high, while the 7th and 18th regiments are rated too low.

Of the 7th the Inspector General says:

"The regiment reported in gray jacket and trousers, and white helmets, but with white cross belts, which are not according to the spirit and intent of the orders, i. e. fatigue. The rifles were without exception, very oily and quite dirty in the breech. There is no excuse for this, whatever, as the armor has ample assistance and is well paid. . . .  
"But in skirmishing and guard duty, the command is not what it should be by any means. Military courtesy and etiquette seem unknown on the part of the enlisted men, and the lack was very noticeable in many cases. Gloves should be worn on inspection, and each company should be more carefully inspected by its commander before reporting, and every piece carefully examined. Several tours of camp seem to be what is needed to teach the command what it now appears so ignorant of."

The Seventh was inspected in the armory on account of a drenching rain, and we had no opportunity to notice much of its proficiency in guard duty. One blemish in this respect which we did see was duly exposed. We called attention to the defects of the skirmish drill by the 8th company, and have repeatedly recommended since that guard duty, the most important part of the duty of the soldier, should be taken up. We have referred to the lack of military courtesy and the necessity of skirmish drill. Of course, we had no opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the inside of the muskets, and that anything wrong in this respect should be tolerated in a regiment like the Seventh is a matter of surprise. On the other hand, however, there is no doubt that in precision of military movements, discipline, and soldierly bearing while in ranks, attendance to duty, zeal and progress in rifle practice, etc., this regiment stands foremost in the State and country, and cannot be touched by any other organization.

After recommending a new system of books, the report proceeds as follows:

"No effort should be spared to obtain necessary appropriations to continue the system of camp instruction so successfully inaugurated."

"For the sake of economy, the present site of the State camp should be purchased, and such buildings and storehouses as may be necessary permanently erected, and the property gradually improved by a moderate outlay of money each year."

"Every organization should have at least ten days' instruction at camp every year, and the system should be more fully perfected."

ROLL OF MERIT IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

G. O. 26, which has just been published, gives the following figure of merit of the National Guard in rifle practice:

|                          | STATE. |       |       |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                          | 1882.  | 1881. | 1880. |
| Firing in Ranks.....     | 58.78  | 37.57 | 10.48 |
| Individual Practice..... | 36.60  | 23.27 | 26.20 |
| General Figure.....      | 47.69  | 30.42 | 18.34 |

Divisions, Brigades and Regiments.

| Order of Merit.        | Divisions. | Strength last inspection. | Number practicing. | FIGURE OF MERIT. |       |       |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
|                        |            |                           |                    | Firing in ranks. | 1881. | 1880. |
|                        |            |                           |                    |                  |       |       |
| 1 4th.....             | 1640       | 1007                      | 67.18              | 46.54            | 56.8  | ..    |
| 2 3d.....              | 1847       | 936                       | 63.83              | 34.84            | 49.33 | ..    |
| 3 1st.....             | 4474       | 2758                      | 54.12              | 36.39            | 45.26 | ..    |
| 4 2d.....              | 2523       | 1323                      | 58.04              | 31.68            | 44.8  | ..    |
| BRIGADES.              |            |                           |                    |                  |       |       |
| 1 7th.....             | 861        | 550                       | 66.26              | 47.57            | 56.91 | ..    |
| 2 8th.....             | 765        | 432                       | 68.59              | 44.49            | 56.54 | ..    |
| 3 6th.....             | 668        | 322                       | 69.60              | 35.09            | 52.35 | ..    |
| 4 5th.....             | 1092       | 1602                      | 61.56              | 36.37            | 48.96 | ..    |
| 5 2d.....              | 2487       | 578                       | 56.70              | 40.67            | 48.69 | ..    |
| 6 3d.....              | 997        | 548                       | 58.12              | 35.95            | 47.04 | ..    |
| 7 4th.....             | 1460       | 1798                      | 58.43              | 28.58            | 43.51 | ..    |
| 8 1st.....             | 1900       | 125                       | 50.21              | 30.05            | 40.13 | ..    |
| REGIMENTS.             |            |                           |                    |                  |       |       |
| 1 7th.....             | 845        | 778                       | 69.77              | 73.37            | 71.57 | ..    |
| 2 12th.....            | 309        | 266                       | 59.38              | 49.44            | 54.41 | ..    |
| 3 65th.....            | 324        | 187                       | 65.73              | 42.28            | 54.00 | ..    |
| 4 23d.....             | 653        | 303                       | 65.32              | 31.52            | 48.42 | ..    |
| 5 15th.....            | 497        | 298                       | 60.41              | 35.65            | 48.03 | ..    |
| 6 22d.....             | 509        | 290                       | 53.46              | 34.10            | 43.78 | ..    |
| 7 14th.....            | 441        | 203                       | 55.59              | 31.02            | 43.55 | ..    |
| 8 32d.....             | 340        | 187                       | 52.78              | 28.29            | 40.53 | ..    |
| 9 9th.....             | 610        | 306                       | 47.07              | 31.01            | 39.04 | ..    |
| 10 71st.....           | 531        | 267                       | 51.05              | 25.57            | 38.31 | ..    |
| 11 10th Battalion..... | 220        | 101                       | 44.31              | 31.54            | 37.92 | ..    |
| 12 47th.....           | 456        | 238                       | 52.08              | 23.07            | 37.53 | ..    |
| 13 8th.....            | 417        | 247                       | 45.26              | 28.44            | 37.35 | ..    |
| 14 74th.....           | 316        | 157                       | 32.00              | 42.15            | 37.08 | ..    |
| 15 59th.....           | 682        | 277                       | 41.67              | 19.03            | 30.35 | ..    |
| 16 11th.....           | 460        | 263                       | 38.67              | 18.69            | 28.68 | ..    |

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

CINCINNATI has a new four gun battery, under command of Capt. Murphy. Sixty members answered to roll call at last meeting. The guns are twelve pounders. It is intended to make this a first class battery. Further particulars at an early day.

The Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery has just given its

second annual reception. The affair was an immense success. This battery is an independent organization and unusually select. It is intimately associated with the business interests of Cleveland, and can be relied upon in times of trouble.

A new cadet battery is completing its organization in Akron. It is named the Sherman Cadet Battery, and is intended to commemorate the famous Sherman Brigade. Its officers are: John Sherman Baldwin, captain; Harry Falor, 1st lieutenant; Eugene Peck, 1st lieutenant. They have a nice little brass gun and can handle it nicely. They gave a ball last week.

The term of Capt. Ewert, 6th Ohio Battery, Akron has expired, and the battery is in a somewhat confused condition. An effort is being made to secure a new captain.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE FIFTEENTH AND NINETEENTH SEPARATE COMPANIES, POUGHKEEPSIE.

DECEMBER 20, 1882.

The 15th Separate Company, Capt. B. Myer, commanding, and the 19th Separate Company, commanded by Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, paraded for inspection and review before the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, on the evening of December 18. It is an annual custom, and the Supervisors thoroughly inspected the company quarters, accompanied by Major Wm. Haubennestel, Capt. Berthold Myer and your correspondent. They expressed their opinions very favorably. After the inspection, assembly was sounded at 8 p. m. sharp. The 15th Company reported with 3 officers and 24 enlisted men; the 19th Company with 2 officers and 46 enlisted men. The manual of arms, marching in column of fours, wheeling and obliquing; and other battalion movements were finely executed. Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel, with a picked 13, went through the bayonet exercise with rare precision as to time and the keeping of distances. The volleys, thrusts, parries, and a combination of all with passers, were excellent. The drill closed with a dress parade, Capt. B. Myer acting as adjutant. This part of the ceremonies proved a little awkward, but was very quickly corrected. The parade was then dismissed, when the officers and Supervisors adjourned to the officers' quarters, where a splendid banquet was prepared for them. Colonel A. F. Lindley was in the chair, and plainly, briefly, and to the point, stated the wants and necessities of the command. He was ably seconded by Major Haubennestel, who stated in facts plain and incontrovertible his experience of over 20 years; and the Supervisors were thoroughly impressed with the convincing arguments of both these officers. Several members of the board spoke in relation to the yearly appropriation, and seemed very well pleased with the arguments presented them.

The 15th Separate Company is rapidly filling up its ranks, thanks to Capt. Myer's energy.

The 19th Separate Company have picked out the very best men of the late 21st, and great care is taken in the choice of men. The fact that two late assistant surgeons of the former command are now privates in the ranks leads me to believe that all new recruits must prove effective ones.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The first drill by the 2d and 9th companies (Steele's and Casey's) witnessed by us during the present season took place on Thursday, December 21. These two companies are among the best in the regiment, and they upheld their reputation on this occasion well, both in regard to strength and performance. Company B had thirty-two and Company I twenty-four files. Both captains are very competent instructors and handled their companies with an ease which showed that they were masters of their business. The drill comprised nearly the whole of the school of the company, including platoon movements, and was about similar in both commands. When we say that they drilled well, that, however, does not mean that the manoeuvres were executed with anything like perfection. On the contrary, there was room for improvement in a good many respects. Company B fell short in changing direction in column of fours, the fours failing to march squarely up to the wheeling point, which caused a rush towards the rear of the column, spoiling distances and alignments. There was one blank file in the third fours from the left. This is not tactical. The wheels made by both companies, as well as advances in company front, were defective, the touch of elbow being lost in many instances, and alignments were far from correct. Taken as a whole, however, the drills were very good. In Company I during the execution of the left oblique firing the rear rank at the command recover brought back the left foot to the position of ready, which is incorrect under a late decision of the General of the Army, from which it would appear that the foot should be brought back at the command "arms," or in other words simultaneously with the lowering of the muzzle to the position of ready. We repeat the decision in question, which was published in the JOURNAL some time ago, for the benefit of our National Guard readers. It reads as follows:

"The tactics point out most distinctly the position of the left foot, after the command 'recover,' from 'left oblique aim,' for rear rank men."

"At the command 'recover,' the man raises his piece to a vertical position, and at the command 'arms,' comes to a position of ready."

"This position is explained in paragraphs 20, 92, and 94, which require the left foot to be brought back to the position prescribed in paragraph 20."

"Very respectfully, etc.,  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General."

NEW YORK.—The vacancy created on January 1 by the appointment of Surgeon Joseph D. Bryant, 71st Regiment, as Surgeon General, will be filled by the appointment of Assistant Surgeon John C. Allen as Surgeon, whose place will be filled by Dr. George Leonard, who has accepted the proffered appointment. Surgeon Allen sailed for Cuba Dec. 22, where he will remain a short time for the benefit of his health.

The 19th Separate Company gave a grand ball on the 21st which was a fine affair.

Lieut. Col. John A. Van Keuren seems to be the favorite for Brigadier General in place of General T. Ellery Lord, resigned.

The Directors of the National Rifle Association met, Dec. 28, to make preparations for the return international match with Great Britain, to be shot at Wimbledon next July. The final competition for places on the American team will take place at Creedmoor the latter part of next May. Eight of the contestants for places on the team will be selected by the Directors of the association, and eight will be obliged to compete for places at the Creedmoor ranges. Out of these 16 will be selected 12 men and 2 reserves, as members of the team, which will contest with the British team at Wimbledon. During the meeting there was some little friction between Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., and General Wingate on a point of order.



## A SQUARE FORMED AT THE FIRST BULL RUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 16th inst., and in the article under the heading of "The Late Campaign in Egypt," you state as follows: "During the war between the States . . . a square was never formed." This is an error. At the first battle of Bull Run a square was formed by the battalion of regular infantry under the command of Captain, afterwards General (of volunteers) Sykes—consisting of five companies of the 3d, two of the 2d, and one of the 8th (Dodge's) Infantry—under the following circumstances:

So soon as it became evident that the battle was irretrievably lost, this battalion was ordered to advance and cover the retreat as best it could—for it was but a handful of men, after all—(vide Barnard, Swinton, the Count de Paris). It nobly executed the task assigned it. Marching in line of battle, with colors flying, and ranks aligned as if on parade, this splendid body of veteran soldiers, numbers of whom had served in Mexico, moved to the front in perfect order, and while so doing were joined by a small body of Maine volunteers under the command of a captain who had served—as we afterwards learned—in the Mexican war. I never learned his name or the number of the regiment to which he and his men belonged. During this advance the line (a mere dot on the vast expanse of the field of battle) was threatened by cavalry, and promptly formed square, but I cannot recall now that a single shot was fired. The moral effect seemed sufficient. The cavalry withdrew, the square was reduced, and as the battalion was now "alone in its glory" and had done its work, the order to retire was given and executed in line of battle.

It must be remembered that at the time of which I speak troops were armed with the muzzle-loading Springfield rifled musket. CAPTAIN.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HIGH PRIVATE, Co. I, 7th Regiment, asks: A company is moving at a right oblique and the command is given, "Mark time." In order to allow another company to move out of the way. After they have passed, the captain still wishing his company to move on at right oblique, gives the command "Forward march." Do you understand this last order to mean to move still at an oblique or straight to the front? The company in question at the command "Forward march" continued to move at right oblique. Ans.—This is a case not provided for in Tactics, which, strictly interpreted, leave no alternative when obliquing except to resume the direct march at the command "Forward march," and had the company done so in this case it would have been entirely correct, although the purpose of the instructor, which was well understood to be that the oblique direction should be maintained, would have been defeated. To us who witnessed the incident this was very plain, and we did not criticize the company in our report of the drill for keeping up the oblique march. Under such circumstances common sense will generally set matters right. The only way to avoid ambiguity would be for the captain to caution his men before commanding "Forward march" to "continue the oblique," or something of that sort. (This answers also the question of 7th Regiment.)

H. J. T. asks: On what conditions are young men enlisted in

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W. H. W. JAMES, 1st Lt. & Adj., 24th U. S. Inf.

the Regular Army? Ans.—Write to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, Army Building, New York City, and you will obtain full information, or better still, apply in person at the Recruiting Rendezvous, 9 S. Clark street, Chicago, which is near you.

A CORRESPONDENT asks explanation of par. 238, page 98, School of the Company: 1, Form four; 2, Left oblique; 3, March. Do all the Nos. 2, 3, and 4 oblique, as the first four do, or do they continue in file until No. 1 of each four halt and then oblique? Ans.—The movement is simultaneous in the column. Par. 237 plainly reads: "The leading two of each four take the short step, the rear two (of each four understood) oblique," etc.

V. N. G. asks: In executing par. 405, Upton's Infantry Tactics should it be considered a successive formation within the meaning of par. 410, and should the captains bring their companies to a support as directed in par. 378? Ans.—This paragraph refers to general alignment and is not a successive formation. There is no support. On page 170 Upton distinctly says: "Each captain commands: 1, Left (or right); 2, Dress; 3, Front."

CORPORAL asks: When the battalion was being equalized by transferring men from one company to another it has been the practice, so far as I have observed, for the sergeant who has brought a detail from his company to another to salute the 1st sergeant of the latter company and report the number of files. I was recently informed by a sergeant that the salute had been abolished in the regiment to which he belongs and the report made without it. If my information is correct, does the rule apply to all regiments, and what is the authority? Ans.—Non-commissioned officers do not salute each other officially except at guard mounting, when 1st sergeants salute the sergeant major when bringing up their details. All other salutes among non-com. officers are improper and absurd.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: I claim that: 1, Form four; 2, Left oblique; 3, March (single rank formation), from column of files, is executed the same as it is from column of two, double rank formation. My reasons are: these. Each No. 1 is 76 inches in rear of the preceding No. 1, consequently all sets of fours are formed simultaneously; therefore it is unnecessary to have first four halt; but in double rank formation in column of files, each No. 1 is 164 inches in rear of the preceding No. 1, consequently while first four is forming the second four has to close 88 inches on No. 1, front rank of first four, before in proper position to form fours, and so on to the end of the column, making the fours form successively, necessitating the halting of the head of the column or making the formation longer and more tedious. Also that, 1, right by file, 2, march, is formed in single rank, the same as, 1, right by two, 2, march, in double rank formation. I claim the principles of Tactics from this, although not teaching it in direct words. Am I correct? Ans.—This letter is not very clear, but we presume it is desired to know if form fours from column of files (par. 238) is executed same as form fours from column of two (par. 237). The principle of tactics is to execute every movement with least labor and most economy of time. In forming fours from column of files (par. 238) the distance is so great that the leading file after advancing clearing distance halts, and the succeeding fours successively conform to movement, and it is so stated by Upton. In forming from column of two (par. 237) the distance is less, and the movement is capable of being simultaneous by the leading two taking a short step.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

Blackwood's Magazine says one of the chief trades in Tetuan is in Moorish guns. The manufacturers occupy a large section of the town, and here these antique weapons are turned out by hundreds, the whole of Morocco being supplied from Tetuan. It was a most interesting process to watch; rude hand work, unassisted by machinery of any kind, with the single exception of a large wheel which, turned by hand, served to roll the barrel into shape. One set of workmen made the barrels, another the hammers and locks, and a third the woodwork. A plain gun will fetch about five dollars, but some of them are beautifully worked in ebony and ivory, and sell for a much higher price.

ADVICE from Hong Kong state that Li Hung Chang continues to push forward the reorganization of the navy, and has ordered additional torpedo boats from Germany. Great quantities of small arms have also been purchased for the army, and a large number, it is reported, on behalf of the Korean Government.

The Austrian War Office has ordered the officers of the general staff to learn the Russian language, and the Vienna papers, in their comments on the step, all speak of it as caused by the hostile attitude recently assumed again by the Slavistic press of Russia. The writers of this school are still continually attacking Austria and Hungary and inciting their readers against these countries.

The German War Office is seriously thinking of substituting a new pattern of repeating rifle for the breech-loader now in use in the German army. Several battalions will soon be experimentally armed with this weapon.

The Khedive's decree degrading the rebel pashas was published December 25th, and their public degradation was carried out the same day in the presence of two battalions of the new Egyptian Army. Only a few Europeans and about a hundred natives were present. The prisoners have started for Suez, whence they will be transported to Ceylon.

LONDON Truth says: "Lord Wolseley complained last week that his campaign in Egypt was not honored as it ought to be. What would he have? He has received a Peerage, and £50,000 is to be voted him. He has been made a full general. He has paraded through the streets of London at the head of his troops. He has had dinners without number given to him. The numerous officers whose exploits he has celebrated have been promoted. He and they have been covered with orders, English and Egyptian. I wonder what he expects ought to be his reward were he ever to vanquish a real army, instead of driving before him a herd of panic-stricken fellahs, as a Scotch collier dog would a flock of sheep? He would probably insist, like Caligula, that any pestilent scribbler, or other such objectionable person, who ventured to question that he was more than human, should instantly be executed without benefit of clergy."

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## MARRIED.

PULFORD—Cady.—At Detroit, Mich., December 21, Brevet Brigadier General JOHN PULFORD, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, to Miss EMMA J. Cady.

WYATT—ROBERTS.—At St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, Lieutenant WALTER S. WYATT, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss BESSIE ROBERTS.

## BIRTH.

COYLE.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 10, 1882, to the wife of Hospital Steward Wm. B. Coyle, U. S. A., a son.

## DIED.

CALLENDER.—At Oregon, Ill., December 15, Brevet Brigadier General FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

DIMMICK.—At Covington, Kentucky, December 21, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY D. DIMMICK, wife of Lieut. E. D. Dimmick 9th U. S. Cavalry.

GRAHAM.—At Notre Dame University, December 21, WILLIAM MONTROSE, son of Commander J. D. Graham, U. S. Navy.

SOMERBY.—At Fort Lowell, A. T. Sergeant Rufus SOMERBY, 6th U. S. Cavalry, formerly Brevet Captain and 1st Lt. 8th Cavalry.

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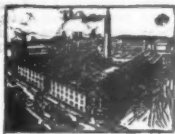
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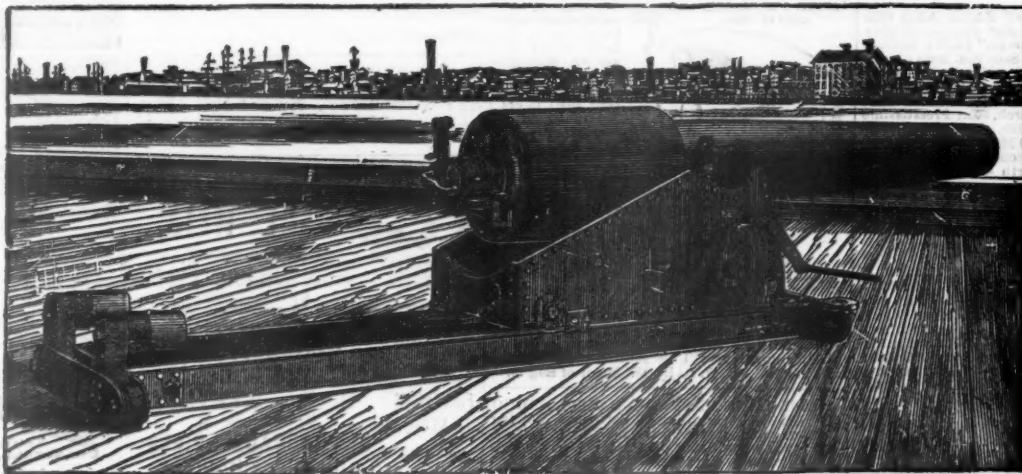
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